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PHILANTHROPIST IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF COLLEGE STREET,

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tisements.

N. B.—Any individual procuring five subscribers.

N. B.—Any individual procuring the money, shall paying in advance, and forwarding the money, shall be emittled to a copy for one year.

Thursday, October 5, 1843.

The Cincinnati Gazette--The Whigs. The Whigs profess great dread of the princivery, holding to the general principles of the Libup a ticket of their own; so they have no chance eft, but to select the best men their opponents, the Democrats, offer them. It seems to forget that there is another ticket, regularly nominated ally profess so much regard in the abstract!

This only proves what we have often saidoined hand in hand in opposition to a party, whose distinguishing feature is, antagonism to Slavery and the Slave-Power.

The Whigs and the Coalition.

We have just now a very singular movement on the political chess-board here. Some of the ted. Whig leaders, having successfully resisted all atavow himself a Whig. And yet the most stren- so long as slavery shall continue. uous efforts are now made to induce the Whigs, character, degrade itself into a mere adjunct of

no doubt upon good grounds. But, their charges vastly superior advantages to individuals and sogainst his deluded followers, they sustain by interest. denounce as a false prophet, hypocrite, &c., and suggested by what I have

take summary and signal vengeance upon them

the proceedings of Liberty men, we perceive, reblish these mobocratic resolutions without re-

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.-Yellow fever caes admitted into the Charity Hospital on the 20th alt., 13; discharged, 7; died, 9; remaining, 68. The New Orleans Diamond of the 21st has the ollowing warning:

"In private practice, the fever is undoubtedly crease, and we are in duty bound to warn these at a distance to keep away from the city un-til Jack Frost pays us a visit. A number of the passengers of the ship Kalamazoo, from New York, have died of the disease, and we see strange faces in the streets at every turn—food for the ep-idemic. There is a large number of passengers (about two hundred, we are told) at the Bailze. (about two hundred, we are told) at the Balize. If they heed the first law of nature, they will stay where they are. They would not be benefitted in a pecuniary point of view by visiting this city, as the business season has not yet opened.?

Mr. Webster's Late Speech.

he farming and planting interests, the fluctusstantial character of the other, is not new to Ani-Slavery men. With that characteristic cau-John Quincy Adams, from disparaging allusion to the slaveholding interest, Mr. Webster draws a comparison, not between the Northern farmer and the Southern planter, but between the far TERMS of sixteen lines or less, one insertion, 200 and the Southern planter, but between the mer of this country and the planter of the Wind plant mer of this country and the planter of the West Indies. For practical purposes, it certainly would

Again: in referring to this distinction, what fine opportunity was presented, of exposing the thriftlessness of the slave-labor system, and its injurious action on the prosperity of all the States in this Union. But no! We are entertained with gratulatory remarks on the blessings of temperate latitudes; and are left to infer that exclusive devotion to the culture of one or two staples in the tropical regions, is a necessity, growing out of the nature of the climate and soil. Why did not boldly proclaim the fact, that the rude simplicity of cultivation in Southern latitudes is owing to the employment of Slave-labor? Where you make the laborer a brute, instead of treating him as an intelligent being, you must simplify your modes of labor. One mind presides over large forces of slaves, without mind or will of their own, with just enough sagacity to enable jurious action on the prosperity of all the States The Whigs process great and tell of the nature of the climate and soil. Why did ples and measures of the ples and measures of Liberty men, mat mere is the stop are Anti-sla- simplicity of cultivation in Southern latitudes is very, holding to the general principles. Where etty movement. The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the two democratic tickets, and informs him as an intelligent being, you must simplify the Whigs, that it is now too late for them to get your modes of labor. One mind presides over their own, with just enough sagacity to enable them to understand the simplest directions. There must be intelligence in the working classes, beby those, for whose principles the Whigs gener- fore you can diversify industrial pursuits; and you must give them an interest in the soil, before they will tax their ingenuity to develop its re that the grounds of difference between Whigs and sources. Hence you cannot farm profitably, or

Democrats are too unimportant to constitute a manufacture to any considerable extent. with sufficient foundation for party divisions—and that slaves. Put an end to slavery in the South, and sufficient foundation for party divisions in the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort, you will find both these old party and the last resort and the last mong the masses; labor is diversified; every capability of the soil, every faculty of capital, every power of mind is put in play; and the result is the variety and amount of the products of industry and creations of genius, consequently the riches and power of the State, are vastly augmen-

Mr. W. shows clearly why the planting interest tempts to nominate a regular party ticket, and is so liable to injury from fluctuations in the mar having coaxed or driven all the independent can- kets. The farmer raises the necessaries of life didates, except one, from the field, are now en- for himself. His surplus product is alone desdeavoring to induce the Whigs, in a body, to tined for the market; and this alone can be afvote for a Democratic ticket! Some of the dis- fected by variations in exchangeable value. But contented Democrats, after consultation no doubt all that the planter raises is intended for exchange. with the Whig leaders, have nominated for Con- so that his all is at the mercy of market vicissitudes gress EZEKIEL S. HAINES, Esq., a Director of the A fall in the price of ten per cent on his product Lafayette Bank, but according to his own ac- presses upon all his interests. His wants contin count of himself, a staunch adherent of the Dem- ue the same, but his means are greatly reduced. ocracy; and, for the State Legislature and the Hence, a slaveholding market must, from the nacounty offices, various individuals, some of whom ture of the case, be an uncertain and a hazard are understood to be Bank-Democrats: one, at ous one. To-day the slave-holder may be rich, least, a hard-money Democrat; and one a straight-out of 1840. Not a man on the ticket has been North has always suffered loss in its dealing known as a Whig, or would now be willing to with the South-and it will always run this risk.

We subjoin so much of Mr. Webster's speech

be successful. If Whigs have principles, and are in earnest when they profess attachment to them, how can they vote for a ticket composed of men who reject their principles and repudiate their name? How can a party, which though broken, is will numerous and respectable, and numbers among its members so many men of talent and character, degrade itself into a mere adjunct of

character, degrade itself into a mere adjunct of a faction? We shall not be satisfied that this can be until we see it.

In a cuntyation of the earth an advantage out, because an independent, pursuit. I do not allude to agriculture in its commercial sense.—
Success in that species of agriculture, depends upon climate and other considerations. I speak As a common was seen.

As a common in Illinois.

A great meeting was held at Carthage, Hanspeck co., (id.) on the 19th ult. in reference to useful comfort and luxury. But there is another he Mormons. So far as we can gather, it was a regular non-meeting, and the proceedings were of the most violent character. Les Smith the of the most violent character. Joe Smith they what has most struck me, and what has been

against his deluded followers, they sustain by no evidence, and we presume they have their foundation in their own heated fancies. They conclude with two resolutions, which sufficiently indicate the character and purposes of the meeting.

Resolved, 9th, That if the Mormons carry out the threats they have made in regard to the lives of several of our citizens, we will, if failing to obtain speedy redress from the laws of the land, take summary and signal vengeance upon them as a people.

The distinction which exists between these as a people.

Resolved, 10th, That when the government ceases to afford protection, the citizens of course fall back upon their original and inherent right of self-defence.

We know so much about such abhorrence

The distinction which exists between these two classes of agriculture, is a momentous distinction, not only as affecting individual happiness, but as affecting the happiness and power of human society. The difference appears to be thus: The products cultivated in tropical regions that the matter of commerce than agriculture. The distinction which exists between these We know so much about such abhorrence meetings, and the utter groundlessness of their apprehensions and their imputations, that we have no patience with this threatened butchery, to be inflicted upon thousands of innocent men and women. If the Mormonites have been violating law, there must be legal redress. If they have only been using privileges, improperly granted them, deprive them by legislation of that which legislation has given; and away with these cold-blooded threats against Law and Life.

Certain papers, that have been shocked with the proceedings of Liberty men, we perceive, republish these molecular in the products cultivated in tropical regions of are rather matters of commerce than agriculture. The individual engaged in the cultivation of a product, is confined to one product.—The cultivation of this article requires the expenditure of labor, which is his capital. Whoever enters into this cultivation, invests all his capital in soil and labor, for the production of that which must be disposed of—which cannot be consumed by the producer, as can the products of the agriculturalist of a more temperate climate. The individual engaged in the cultivation of a ropical product, is confined to one product.—The individual engaged in the cultivation of a ropical product, is confined to one prod

culture—hads himself identified with the home interests of his own country. This secures to him a competency. He cultivates his own soil with his own hands, and, by producing articles necessary for his own subsistence and comfort, he is placed farther above the viciestudes of commerce, or the fluctuations of trade, than the tentical agriculturies or than any angused in other pical agriculturist, or than any engaged in oth-

You see, gentlemen, that this must be You see, gentlemen, that this must be so, when you remember that the cultivator of the soil in a tropical region, who raises coffee, raises only coffee and buys every thing else. He has one article to sell, and twenty articles to purchase. What are the consequences to his finance and his own comfert, and the happiness and comfort of his family? We see that as he produces but one article, and that an article of commerce, that it is liable to fluctuation. A depreciation of price in this one article affects his whole interests. If it fall ten per cent, the loses ten per cent, the loses as the business season has not yet opened."

Indian Education.—The St. Louis New Era of the 26th uit. says.—'Thirteen young Potto-watomie Indians, from twelve to fifteen years of age, were passengers on board the Nodaway.—They are from the Council Bluffa, and are going to an Indian school in Ohio."

Contrast this picture with the condition of the farmer of western New York, of Ohio, of Eng-

species of provision fit for human nutriment, animal and vegetable, and fleeces capable of clothing himself and family. This secures to him a very great advantage over his tropical neighbor. It is true of individuals as of nations, that permanent is true of individuals as of nations, that permanent is true of individuals as of nations, that permanent is true of individuals as of nations, that permanent is true of individuals as of nations, that permanent is true of individuals as of nations, that permanent is a second of the property of lt is true of individuals as of nations, that perman nent prosperity can only be secured by a permanent nent prosperity can only be secured by a permanent nent prosperity can only be secured by a permanent nent prosperity can only be secured by a permanent nent prosperity can only be secured by a permanent nent prosperity can only be secured by a permanent nent prosperity can be the characteristic only one it is as complex as the interests of the whole country, as comprehensive as Justice. Every party must have its distinguishing, controlling gives him permanent independence; for if he has his provisions and his faceces his table is suppose to the amount of ten per cent. If ten per cent, then it affects only one-tenth of the products, then it affects only one-tenth of the product of the plantation. A farmer, in a temperate clumate, cares but little how the price of flood ranges. His is purchased from himself. He is his own best customer. It is only the excess of his production about the rise or fall of which he cares a fig. This is modified by many considerations. If in a grain-growing country, an abundance elsewhere may affect you; or the crop siderations. If in a grain-growing country, an abundance elsewhere may affect you; or the crop as many partially fail; but this will not deprive you of other products, which will always secure to be brought into strict conformity to it, then, is you a comfortable support. Which will always secure to the products, which will always secure to the product of the products, which w

Consistency, &c.

The honest man is righteous in all his ways Ie institutes no test for others, which he is un willing to have applied to himself. He claims no right for himself which he refuses to others. nade of his own principles.

Are British statesmen honest when they de ounce an agitation in America, kindred in priniple, to one which they countenance in England? Is Lord Brougham honest when he launches his invectives against Robert Tyler for interfering with a domestic question in Britain. and at the same time, wishes a negotiation of the British Government to be so conducted, as to influence the fate of a domestic question in the U.

Is the slaveholder honest, when he exclaims a vainst England for striving to promote the cause of Liberty in Texas, while at the same time he is aboring to prop up in the same territory the tottering fabric of Despotism? Is the pro-slavery Repealer of Ohio honest, who, while attempting to direct public indignation against the Union of England and Ireland, as a device of Tyranny, with, fulminates his anathemas against O'Connell, because he chooses to thunder against American Slavery, as a monstrous system of oppression? The truth is, the British Statesman and the Slave older, Lord Brougham and the American Reealer, each adopts a right principle, is zealous i carrying it out in its application to others, but revolts from its application to his own case. In se far, they are all dishonest, and should be distrus ted, till they learn to be consistent-and this will never be till they cease to be selfish.

Democratic party, and respect the nomination of these malcontents. Surely their efforts cannot be successful. If Whigs have principles, and are in earnest when they profess attachment to her the control of the cultivation of the earth.—the earth from which we ourselves were taken; and I have been attachment to her the cultivation of the completion of a national control of the control ecutive Committee. Their object is, the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland .-Their means we sum up in their own languageviz: "The moral force of our united opinions, and the physical force of our united action, by conributions of money and all other lawful and eaceful means within our power." Among these eans are specified, addresses to all the Ameran and European States, with a view to awaken throughout civilization "the indignation of men against the oppressions of Ireland, and to procure aid of the generous, for her struggling cham-

After this, no Repealer who is capable of hought or a blush, will venture to whisper a word of censure against the British organization estabished with a view to the extinction of Slavery throughout the world. The only difference between the American Repeal Organization, and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, is, that the former aims to restore Irishmen to their olitical rights; while the latter seeks to restore all men to their natural rights.

The Independent Democratic Ticket, and the Whigs.

The Cincinnati Gazette continues its efforts avor of the coalition-Democratic ticket. It conesses that it "is Democratic, thoroughly so"-but still it is not so destructive as the Carthage Convention ticket. It is none of our business if men hoose to vote against their own principles.

We only refer to these movements to show our eaders, that the declamation about "an awful risis." which we hear annually repeated, is all a mere electioneering trick. Next fall, or at the next presidential election, remember! there will be two tickets Democratic and Whig. And these same gentlemen, who are now eager to vote a thoroughly Democratic ticket, will then be sounding in your ears, the alarm cry, "a crisis! a crisis! vote the Whig ticket, this once, if you would save the country from the yawning gulf of ruin?" Answer them, then, according to The other—the individual engaged in the cultivation of articles which strictly belong to agriculture—finds himself identified with the home

The other—the individual engaged in the cultivation of articles which strictly belong to agriculture—finds himself identified with the home

Did you not vote a Democratic—a THOROUGHLY Democratic ticket, last fall?

Democratic ticket, last fall?"

We hope anti-slavery whigs will think of things, and ask themselves, what reasonable objection they can now have to uniting with the Liberty men, in the support of candidates, upright, able, and representing principles, confess edly of the highest importance?

As our Whig friends will hardly learn fro their own papers here, what is thought of this movement by their brethren in other places, it may not be improper for us to insert the following rom the Louisville Journal: WITHDRAWAL -- David Hiner has withdraws

withdrawn his name as candidate for Congress. The presumption is, that there will at last be but three candidates in the field, Dr. Duncan, E. S. Haines, and Samuel Lawis.—Cin. Herald.

and Samuel Lewis.—Cin. Herald.

We trust that the high-hearted Whigs of Cincinnati and Hamilton will scorn to pledge themselves to any Locofoco candidate for the purpose of beating some other Locofoco candidate. Let the party, whose motto is public plunder, fight out their own battles among themselves, but let the Whiga, whether in prosperity or adversity, remain true to themselves, to their friends, to their principles, and to their country.

"One-Idea-ism."

To neutralize the power of the bear movement, we are charged with one dea-ism."

The charge shows a want of fairness or intellia gence in those who make it. Grant that we have

numerable, and we feel bound to fidelity in carrying them out, whether the questions involved things. If any are desirous to ascertain the na-

Twelve hundred dollars will be needed to carry on the litigation which these cases give rise to in the various courts. The magnitude and nature of the questions involved, surround these caes with peculiar interest. Shall Vanzandt be stripped of his all for feeding the hungry and relieving the distressed? Shall a new victim be He recoils from no just application that may be sacrificed to the Despotism of the Slave-Power? Shall the Supreme Judiciary of the country officiate as the Priesthood of the Molochrite? Or shall the slaveholder be disappointed of his prey? Shall such a construction of the Constitution as will establish justice, and secure the blessings of Liberty, be obtained from the Supreme Court? Let every one whose heart throbs with sympathy for humanity, and for the right, contribute of his means, as he may be able, to aid in carrying on this great controversy. Samuel Lewis, Christian Donaldson, and H. S. Gilmore, are a committee here to receive donations, ar attend to this business. Will not our friends in the principal cities and towns organize commitees and prepare and put in effect some efficient plan of action. Remittances may be addressed to H. S. Gilmore, Cincinnati, Ohio. Let them Business Committee, we are informed, reported who have hearts in them see to this matter forth- no resolutions concerning O'Connell, and many

Acknowledgement.

The Committee of the Vanzandt Cases desire t acknowledge the receipt of the following contribution:

GERRIT SMITH,
Who will follow this novel and Human nature?

"The Present."

Several months ago, a prospectus was issue city. The editor says he is "somewhat puzzled to describe the work," and allows it to speak for itself by the following paragraph from the cov-

"The Present, as its name indicates, is designe to reflect the signs of the times. Its aim will be to aid all movements which seem fitted to produce union and growth in religion, science, and society. It will seek to reconcile faith and free society. It will seek to reconcile laint and free inquiry, law and liberty, order and progress; to harmonize sectarian and party differences by statements of universal principles; and to animate hopeful efforts on all sides to advance the reign of Heaven on earth. It will endeavor to discuss the various questions of reform which are now interesting our communities with sincerity and candor; to encourage and note the progress of spiritual and humane enterprizes, to removignorance, vice, and suffering; to record discov pries and inventions which promise to elevate man's condition; and by notices of native and oreign books, with extracts and translations, by descriptions and criticisms of artistic creations, by descriptions and criticisms of artistic creations, as well as by tales and poems from our own authors, to unite beauty with truth and love. Its pages are open to all who can express their convictions with good sense and feeling; and the aid of friendly contributors is requested."

Mr. Channing has great talent—is an eloquen speaker & a forcible writer-has a heart alive to all that is noble and beautiful in human charater-is true to himself, and hence not false to ankind—and we doubt not that he will send at 4 o'clock in the morning expired. orth an able and interesting periodical.

The price of "The Present" is two dollars year, and Mr. Benj. Urner, of Columbia street, is the agent in this city.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.—An inant child of Deacon Moses Wheelock, of Barre Massachusetts, lost her life on the 10th of las nonth in the following singular manner:

"An attendant left the room where she was lying quietly on a bed, and returning in few minutes, the child was found to have crept to minutes, the child was found to have crept to the side of the bed near the wall and slid off.— Her body passed between the bed and the wall, through an aperture not big enough to admit her head, and she remained suspended by the chin until life was extinct."

The Vermont Freman says:-"The Liberty vote will prove to be 3,600, or 3 700, when we get complete returns. We have nearly doubled our vote, which is well, consider

nearly doubled our vote, which is well, consider-ing the obstacles against which we had to con-tend. The Senate will probably stand 20 Whiga, and 10 Democrata. The House, so far as heard from, 116 Whigs, 97 Democrats, 7 Liberty men The Liberty Representatives elected, are from Waterville, Morristown, Monkton, Starksboro' Dorsett, Worcester, and Hardwick." Speaking of the election in Maine-the Bost

Free American says:—

"The greatest result of the election is the blow that has been given to the pro-slavery Democracy The party is in a state of dissolution. The rejection by the people of such leaders as Clifford, an every other supporter of gags, is a sign not to b mistaken. Says the Standard:

"Prominent Democrata have frankly admitted."

mistaken. Says the Standard:

"Prominent Democrats have frankly admitted to us, that the old system is crumbling down under the weight of its own sins. Although every effort has been made by the managers to conceat their mortal sins from the people, such knowledge is finding its way chiefly by means of the Liberty party, as to produce disastrous effects on the rank and file of that party. Our gain the last year has probably been as great, if not greater from that party than from the other. Another year will show unexpected results."

were crowded with well-dressed females. The

salary. Women at service, especially, have hard lot. Drudges from morning till night, exposed probably to the bad temper of a nervous The applicabilities of this grand Idea are inare able to lay by nothing for an hour of any means of mental improvement.

Indeed, we apprehend that most employers will feel themselves insulted, by telling them they ought to grant to their "help" a little leisure for the cultivation of their minds! And yet nothing is more certain, than that God never inended any intelligent creature of his hand, to be a perpetual drudge. We see no remedy for this evil, except in the action of the working classes themselves. If men, with their rough energies, find it neccessary to unite against oppression on the part of their employers, women with their softer natures, will find it much more necessary. Let them adopt the policy of combination, and, after mature deliberation, fix what seems to them a reasonable standard of compensation. This, so far as we can see, is their only hope against oppression. They must assert their rights, or they will forever be wronged.

National Repeal Convention.

It is stated in the papers that there was not that show of talent in the Repeal Convention at New York, which had been anticipated. The talent was there, but the Convention was trammeled by recollections of the position of O'Connell, in relation to American slavery. The consciousness of inconsistency will paralyze the strongest. The of the members of the Convention were disposed to pass him by in silence. But, Irishmen could not stand this. A resolution, highly eulogistic, was introduced by a member, and advocated in such a way as to create uneasiness at times, but it was at last carried with unanimity. Here it is, and it certainly is the more remarkable, after what nas mid in regard to slavery!

"Resolved, That the gigantic labors of the mor-al liberator of Ireland, Daniel O'Connell, in be-half of the freedom of his country, have elevated him in the admiration, and fixed him in the hearts

Yale College. The specimens in the mineralogical

of Yale College now number 23,000. HORRID MURDER IN BALTIMORE.—The Balti more Sun of Saturday last, brings us a detailed ecount of a murder which was committed in that

city a couple of evenings previous. The victim was Miss Anna Maria Burke, aged about 28 years; the assassin had eluded not only detection theory, for in that way alone could but even suspicion. Miss Burke was the daughthe purity of his principles." years: the assassin had eluded not only detection ter of Mr. William B. Burke, the sexton of Emory Chapel. The murder was committed about half past 8 o'clock, while she was passing along Mulberry street, and directly opposite the Cathedral. She was knocked down from behind, and on the examination, a severe gash was found behind her right ear, where the skull was fractured, and a portion of it driven into the brain. Another gash, about three inches in length, was visible on her right eye brow. A severe blow had Northern states do not receive more than one also been inflicted on her right jaw, breaking the sixth or seventh of the whole amount of the cotbone, and knocking out one of her teeth. She ton export of the South. gave the alarm by crawling to a neighboring door and ringing the bell, the assassin having left her, supposing his work was complete. She continued sensible till about midnight, though in great agony, at which time she began to sink, and

On the inquest, it was shown that Miss Burke was a young woman of most exemplary character, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. The Police were actively in search of the murderer, and the Mayor had offered a reward of \$5,-

00 for his arrest. At the time of being assassinated, Miss Burke was simply passing from one friend's house to another, the two being but a short distance apart.

Wife to her Husband.

Linger not long! Home is not home without the Its dearest tokens only make me mourn; Oh! let its memory, like a chain about thee, Gently compel and hasten thy return.

Linger not long! Though crowds should woo thy staying, Bethink thee: can the mirth of friends, though

dear, ompensate for the grief thy long delaying compensate for the grief thy long delaying Costs the heart that sighs to have thee here Linger not long! Linger not long! How shall I watch thy comit As evening shadows stretch o'er moor and del When the wild bee hath ceased her busy hum

And silence hangs on all things like a spell. Linger not long! How shall I watch for thee, when fears grow

As night draws dark, and darker on the hill!
How shall I weep, when I can watch no longer;
Oh! art thou absent—art thou absent still? Yet I should grieve not, though the eye that seeth

Gazeth through tears that make its splende dull;
or Oh! I sometimes fear, when thou art with me,
My cup of happiness is all too full!
Linger not long!

haste thee home into my mountain dwell Haste as a bird unto its peaceful nest,
Haste as a skiff, when tempests wild are swelling.
Flies to its heaven of securest rest!
Linger not long.

The Wrongs of Woman.

no year has the value of the expert exceeded others friendly to the rights of the working class-es, was held in Fancuil Hall. The galleries of the year 1843 at 118,000,000 bushels, or 23. 600,000 harrels, but the Buffalo Gazette thinks the mojety of this a full estimate. Taking this as the lowest estimate, we shall have 11,800,000 was the usual eloquence of the festive board barrels, which, at \$4 a barrel will be \$47,200,-displayed; but there was some good speaking, 000! And yet according to the London Moranda great deal of good sense uttered." of the administration in England, the wheat product is a minor article of export—it is not worth while to modify or repeal the Corn Laws at all, since we never could supply the British market with flour, in the face of the Baltic competi-

> The wheat-growers after a while, we trust will begin to think it of some importance to have an administration, which will set itself to pro note rather than disparage their interests

Cotton Manufactures in Canada.

Since England is unable to compete with the ated States in the sale of coarse cottons, the Canadians are about to try their hand at it ... Acrding to the Montreal Courier, two enterprising entlemen from the States having lately purcha ed a fine mill privilege in Chambly district, are now engaged in creeting buildings for a cotton nanufactory upon an extensive scale. The manafacturer there, it says, can have the advantage of as cheap labor as can be procured in any part of Europe, thousands of women being willing to work for as little as \$2 a month.

New African Mission.

The West African Mission, while connecte with the commercial colony at Cape Palmas, prored a failure and had to be abandoned. A new missionary station was established on the Gaboo river, out of reach of the corrupting influence of the colony, and, according to recent intelligence, it is flourishing in a high degree.

It is stated that the French Catholics have at tempted to buy out the mission by purchasing the country, but failing in that, have obtained consent to build an arsenal and other houses: they also keep an armed ship there. It is to be hoped that they will not be mean enough to dis-

Freedom of the Press and the Mail. Last spring, we learn by a letter from a citize of Baltimore, published in the Bangor Gazette the court in that city "summoned the Post-mas ters to come forward, and testify whether any polition documents had come to their officesshewing a determination to crush the freedom of the press."

How the citizens of Baltimore, can submit such degrading, contemptible overseership, would be surprising, did we not know the vas salage to which southern mind is reduced by the

Slave-Prison and Market in Baltimore But one slave-prison and slave-market now disgraces Baltimore. It is kept by Hope H. Slatter in Pratt street, who is represented an very much of a gentleman! Heaven help him! It is re-

garded as a public nuisance even in Baltimore. Slaveholding Repealers.

nome, is well hit off in the following anecdote related in the New York Evening Post, of a man tickler for the moral laws.

"He was perpetually reminding others of the necessity of chastity, and was all the while living in open revolt against his own injunctions.—
A lady once requested him to explain the reason of this singular inconsistency, when he said 'that if a man erred in practice, he ought to go right in theory, for in that way alone could he keep up

We believe Mr. Webster twice stated in his late speech at Rochester, that the Northern States received about one third of the cotton export of the South. This must have been a slip of the tongue. Only about one eighth of the whole anount shipped during the last year from New Orleans, went coast-wise. We suppose the

Lard Oil in England.

The duty on this article in England is now fix ed at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The Liverpool Circular thinks that it will draw the attention of purchasers and become worthy of notice.

Another Pioneer gone. Hezekiah Flint departed this life on last

He was among the first settlers of our city, and has through life lived in it, marked by active and stirring habits-an industry and pereseverance which nothing could subdue. - Cin. Gaz.

Northern Ohio.

The Liberty Herald in Northern Ohio brings cheering accounts of the zeal of our friends on the Reserve. The Liberty nominations in that region are now completed, and we anticipate a good vote.

In a case at Appleby, Midland circuit, England, before Mr. Justice Wightman, the defendant's Counsel moved a postponement till the next ses-

Good English.

ble to such an arrangement?

Plaintiff's Counsel. No, my Lord, he is not." The papers laugh at this:-don't they see that

"Alligator Gar."

A new paper is to be started in Louisiana, to e called the "ALLEGATOR GAR." The Louisville Journal thinks it will be a scaly concern.

Five Roman Catholic Miss China, were lately rescued from execution by utilation, ordered by Government, by the seanable interference of the American Consul at Singapore,

John Quincy Adams. Wednesday evening, September 27th, John Quincy Adams arrived at New Bedford, and was escorted from the Depot, through Purchase and Union streets, to the mansion of Mr. GrinBishop Underdonk's ordination of Mr. Carey

"I must say, that, if there be no just view of the matter more favorable than that which it now wears, (and it would certainly seem as if it had been maturely discussed and examined,) then, for the purity, and honor, and usefulness of our church I do most deeply regret that a person professing such a state of mind in regard to the peculiarities of the Church of Rome, has been admitted to our ministry and professions. cultarities of the Church of Rome, has been admitted to our ministry; and, as a Bishop of the church of Christ, placed over a diocese which is

New York, under the canons of our general C vention, I most solemnly protest against the ords tion of a madidate exhibiting the like state of m being eve. again allowed in the Protestant E copal church in these United States." [Foreign Correspondence of the Herald.]

confederate, & in communion with the diocese of New York, under the canons of our general Com

British Things. NUMBER L

To Samuel Lewis Esq. Hon, Leicester King and S. P. Chase Esq.

GENTLEMEN:—I left Cincinnati for Londo with one main desire: viz, to see England at home; with all her religious, moral, and political forces in full play. To learn, if hap-ly I might learn, what humanity has yet to fear or to hope from that mysterious mill called "Britain" which seems to produce every sort and variety of human ware; and which, ever since I could read a newspaper, has been, by turns, lauded and reviled as the

patroness of just principles, and the chief haunt of oppression; the mother and the scourge of mankind.

I did not desire to find the holes in Englishmen's coats—to group into letters the petty flaws of their local or general manners—as it were to microscope the pim-ples upon the natural face: but to mark its eatures, and if possible catch the present expression of its countenance.

It is true I can never forget that my ancestors were Englishmen; and I had a natural desire to know whether England made them Puritans; or whether they were merely men whom God fashioned and England could not unmake. But except some natural curiosity of this kind, I think the one grand question which Americans should ask concerning England; now that if stones be but cast by steam, she seems brought within stone's cast of us; is, what is her induence likely to be upon the progress of just principles, in general; and the working of our own institutions in particular? For, as, while slave-holders were the most popular men at the North, slave-holding was daily and hourly becoming popular there; so our people will be likely to embrace or shun British maxims and notions of religion and government, as they learn to admire or detest

And the nature of the topics I am to treat, sufficiently indicates why I venture to address a short series of letters to you. For owever impotently treated, the subject itself is one most worthy of your regard, as members (how prominent and influential members it would, perhaps, be impertinent

to say of the Liberty party in the United States.')
The position of a public man, always a matter of grave and serious import, is, in your eac neculiarly so; and that for two reasons: the youth of the Liberty party, and its doctrines. All the sects that exist. whether religious, or political, retain more or less of the hue and cast of the minds for a monthly magazine with this title, by the Rev. William H. Channing, a gentleman well known and much beloved in this community.

We see by the Boston Post of the 23rd instant, his country.

Slaveholding Repealers.

Slaveholding Repealers.

The course of Col. Johnson, Robert Tyler, and that we recognize him as the means, under Providence, of establishing the legislative freedom of his country. which were prominent at their foundation. other slaveholders, who are burning up with in- While a party continues sound, it copies the ted, it relanses in their defects der of Christianity, having no defects, of course when christians go into sin they de rather notorious for his licentiousness, but a great part wholly from Him. But the shameful ciple now so common in the Methodist Episcopal church, is clearly traceable to Mr. Wesley's telling his followers that they were nothing but "Societies" when they were churches to all practical intents, and to his own declaration that 'he died in the church of England,' when he had founded a church which was destined to do more than any other in pulling it down. These bold tortuosities of Mr. Wesley, (with all his defects a mighty reformer,) were strokes of policy to gain those members who would not have gone into the tabernacle if they had mistrus-ted they should be drawn to quit the church; and his followers, at this day, too faithfully copy his means and his motive. Presbyteri-

ans, too, show that they can emulate the contentions of Knox and the Covenanters, even after they have lost the love of truth and righteousness which made their founders contentious. While the lofty pretensions and insipid abject non-committalism of the mass of the American Episcopal clergy, prove them the worthy successors of that residuum priesthood, who remained to found he English state church, when the consistent Papists and conscientious dissenters were driven out of it on opposite sides. As to the American Papal church, the late decree of their provincial council of Bishops at Baltimore, that those who have taken the temperance pledge shall not regard it as a promise, imposing "moral obligation;" but only as "resolution" broken only by excessive drinking, shows that righteousness has noth-thing to hope, but every thing to dread from them. Yet they are full of "the Fathers;" 'the twilight "Fathers" -- their "Saints" and "founders," whose feasts they keep and whose errors they copy. It were easy to show that the beginners of political parties have, in like manner, given a lasting bias to their character and policy. And it yet re-mains to be determined whether the Liberty Party shall do more good by its success (which I regard as eventually certain) than it shall do of evil by its example. Your course will materially affect the decision of

this question. But not only your position your principles. are peculiar. Never before has a party risen to take its stand by simple, naked humanity; demanding man's right on the score of his manhood; and resolving to carry a The papers laugh at this:—don't they see that of his manage; and for the principles of the Justice wanted to know whether the plaintiff private morality into all the affairs of the was able to agree, to the postponement?

Commonwealth. I know that men have al-Commonwealth. I know that men have always resorted to vivid generalizations to justify their struggles for particular ends.

But we never can forget—history will not forget, that the Americans who fought for the doctrine of man's inalienable rights, and the French who were their allies in that war, both held slares: and what is worse, still hold them, in violation of every principle which they said they fought for. I know not, therefore, if there has ever existed, prior to the rise of the Liberty Party, a political association, in serious sober aernest. olitical association, in serious sober aerne political association, in serious sober acroes, demanding simple, practical, universal and exact justice among men. The responsibility of moulding, by advice or example, the inception of such a party is, therefore, novel and peculiar, and vast. And though any reand Union streets, to the mansion of Mr. Grin-flections and reasoning I may draw upon nell, by a select cavalcade of about forty young what I am reading of England, may seem to men bearing torches.

British Things.

mnd tie?
MOTH. Every one.
Son. Who must hang them?
MOTH. Why, the honest men.
Son. Then the tiers and swearers are fools; for there are liars and swearers enough to beat the hon-

mative soil, that I always suspect the man who supposes that he has broken entirely loose from them, to be as destitute of worth, And as I do not wish to be put in advance, that the little I may have time to write, will mainly respect the evils in the social, political, and religious systems of

The corruptions of a country first strike hid in the recesses of private life. The vices of a land, whatever its constitution, will always be represented in its government.— Hence, when English tourists gather up a sack of American foibles to feed the selfconceit of their countrymen; and Americans, in revenge, retaliate in kind; the game gives me nothing but amusement; since the whole history of American treatment of Indians and Negroes, and of British policy toward every ill-starred province she has sucked within the maelstrom of her power, shows, clearly enough, that there are, in either country, none too many honest men to hang up the rogues.' And such writers only remind me of two mono-lunatics in an asylum, each of whom supposes, because he can detect the particular craziness of the other, that he has proved himself sane. Both are right in their facts, but wrong in their inferences.

Speculations, also, as to the causes of national peculiarities always seemed to me present. And it is less relevant to know ohy an Englishman is saturine, a Frenchman frivolous, and a Yankee either, as suits his

strong elements of character are fused, and softened, more or less, by the spirit of country. including her satary and that of Christianity, which, since the mank Augusthose immediately about her person, no one tine came there from Rome, has been dwell-

I hope therefore that I shall not be unmanhood—and the great substratum of Lug-lish and American character is the same. 'And no man hateth his own flesh.'

know also, that selecting these from her il-lustrious names is but picking out the large they are scarcely missed amid the glow of lesser fires which remains. I hope, there-hundred and fifty-eight of fore, that no one who may honor my sketches mons," could be found at with a perusal, will hastily suppose me ig-norant either of English virtues or of American defects. I am, gentlemen, Yours faithfully.

British Things.

With respect to England, I have satisfied my

To no other is so much respect conceded, If a titled personage came into the Anti-slavery convention, even its proceedings were interrupted by the spontaneous applause. Dissenting ministers, who, of all classes might be supposed to be free from idolatry of rank, spoke to me with warmth of the culture bestowed on "the females of our nobility," and a bishop, in lawn, could surpass the com-pliment which Rev. John Angel James paid to the nobility in the person of Lord Mor-peth, when he took his seat on the platform of the convention; or the delicacy of his (James') reference to "the marks of his con-stitution" which he bears.

stitution" which he bears.

Fitteen thousand dollars a year, were, last June, voted by Parliament to a young lady, on occasion of her marriage, out of the taxes who pretend to love one country as well as another; or, rather, to have entirely sunk all love of country in their general love of mankind. He is no Philanthropist who has ceased to be a man. And there are so many which bind the love of the stary man made any manful such as the stary manful such as the star another; or, rather, to have entirely sunk all love of country in their general love of man-kind. He is no Philanthropist who has ceased to be a man. And there are so many ties which bind the honest, unperverted heart to native soil, that I always suspect the man who supposes that he has broken entirely distinct do it, law defends it, and all classes and conditions do it law defends it, and all classes and conditions do it law defends it, and all classes and conditions do it. ditions do it homage. An homage which is shown by the return of 157 members to as he imagines himself to be of partiality to-ward his kindred and home. Yet if not ab-solutely impartial, it is possible, at least, to the increase of this description of persons, the same box with those scribblers on either the same box with those scribblers of the same box with the same b their own; I wish to put in a confession, in quises; 132 Earls; 26 Viscounts; 217 Barons; advance, that the little I may have time to 2 Archbishops; 24 Bishops; in all 471 titles.

clares that God hath made men of one bloo And an old writer, (MILLS) giving account the eye of a foreigner, while its virtues lie of its nature, says; "it is of three sorts: hid in the recesses of private life. The viwhich consisteth in RELIGION; NoBILITIE Philosophicall, which is got by moral virtues; and Nobilities Politicall." And he adds, "out of the third sorte, a man, although he be never so wicked and ungracious, may yet excell the rest of men, even in the highest degree of Nobilitie; so as did Nero, Caligu-la, and such others like." And he complains that in heathen Rome, whence England derived the terms Peers and Nobles (pares et nobiles) the phrase, "nobile scortum," "noble harlot," etc. etc., confounded all distinctions

of morals and religion.

Beginning with a denial of the oneness of human blood, as revealed by God, it next wars on the existence-law of our race, imposed by the same authority, viz. the law or industry. This it does by degrading labor And it is ludicrous to see a miserable French monarch in 1669, batching up his patchwork nobility against the inroads made in i rather curious than practical. The uses of the past are to explain the aspects of the present. And it is less relevant to know bility provided the person do not sell by retail." At the head of this celestial estate of mor-

tal men, sits, or, when drunk, lies the King; occasion, than it is to know that they are so. And in these, as in all investigations of the causes of things, the scull of the speculatist is as exhaustless as the spider's sack is of kinself under none but God only," and the King's first son, since Edward III, is not on-Yet one easily sees that, in English since the same monarch, actual "Prince of character, there is the dogged courage of Wales," which was given in his babydom in the original pirate—the shrewdness con- the words: "To be held of him and his tracted by commerce—the polish learned heirs." And that poor "tolled and "tythed" from an aristocracy—the melancholy of a Principality of Wales seems to be now in dripping climate, and the methodical regu-experience of the scripture; "Woe unto thee larity of a uniformly cool one. And all O land, when thy king is a child."

The cost of the present sovereign to the country, including her sainty and that of those immediately about her person, no one ting in the Island, doing what she can for the people, hampered by a state tether upon the people, hampered by a state tether upon the people, hampered by a state tether upon the people, hampered by the virus of state tether upon the people, hampered by the virus of state tether upon the people, hampered by the virus of state tether upon the people, hampered by a state tether upon the people, hampered by the virus of state tether upon the people, hampered by the virus of state tether upon the people, hampered by a state tether upon the people is to people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a state tether upon the people is to public a flavor. But the expenses of "nobility" might be a people is to people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-pulse begins to be a people it is first young heart-p ing in the Island, doing what she can for selves at all to public affairs, is above two patronage in her right arm; or, escaping Wales," as Duke of Cornwall, which he is than its influence upon the social and moral kind! Where was the wisdom of this "wisdorstood, in what I write, to be balancing thousand more! And if you add the penaccounts of depravity between America and sions of all the princes and princesses of look in that direction. The village belle, a mass of her people "want birth!" a reproach Britain, with a desire of showing the latter Royal blood—the children of former Kings' grocer's daughter, and herself a model for so general, so foul and withering, that to to be the deepest in. Yet, through the covering of circumstances, come down to the manhood—and the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and American character is the great substratum of English and English 'And no man hateth his own flesh.'

Moreover, every one, not stupidly ignorant, or perversely bigoted, knows and acknowledges the splendor of British genius.

That it has been profound in Bacon, vast in Newton, subtle in Locke, gorgeous and grand in Milton, divine in Cowper, and everything else conceivable in Shakspeare—our of Boston and Cincinnati, at the rate of expenses of the country by creating a popularity which would more than support all the inhabitants of Boston and Cincinnati, at the rate of expenses of the virtue of the very blood of the laborer, and detestation of the very blood of the laborer, a "Lord" by one who is, perhaps, himself, less than man! to invest themselves with a title which belongs only to God, by denying and forsaking the brotherhood of man.

Yet, so it is. The surpliced bishop, the would more than support all the inhabitants of Boston and Cincinnati, at the rate of expenses of the virtue of virtue whose lauded exercise is a curse to the detestation of of Boston and Cincinnati, at the rate of expense at which many thousands of the poor
people of Great Britain now live. Yet on
Crawford's motion for a reduction of expentory bread-and-beer have been capable of intory bread-and-beer have been "particular stars" from a firmament where ses, containing no specification, but a mere resolution to reduce, only fifteen out of six venting to say on this point. The author hundred and fifty-eight of "the people's comof the "Boke of St. Albans," quoted in the mons," could be found at the beginning of "Manual of Nobility," says: of the present financial year, to vote for the "Insomuch thatt all gentilness commys of stance, and the chosen champions of their reduction, and Hume's efforts against the God of hevyn, at hevyn I will begin, where Princess Augustus' annuity, and the Duke of Cumberland's pension, in June, rallied about an equal number of votes. When in that very month there were several hundreds of farmers, laborers, with their families, To Sam'l Lewis, Esq., Hon. Leicester King, who had come to the vicinity of London and S. P. Chase, Esq. seeking work which they could not get; as the Times expressed it, "in a state of com- so Lucifer with his cumpany may say, all is the richest, wisest, and greatest parative starvation, subsisting on precarious e world."

J. P. Dornin. charity: and instances were commonly ocnation in the world."

J. P. DORBIN.

Charity; and instances were commonly occurring throughout England, of persons, some other letters, from Dr. Durbin's letters, moral, and, except their poverty, respectable. GENTLEMEN: I take mottos for this, and some other letters, from Dr. Durbin's letters, which I first saw published, with warm commendations, in the Cincinnati Gazette of the Work-house, and get admitted to the description of the Institution, when,

which I first saw published, with warm commendations, in the Cincinnati Gazette of last March, and I think the Gazette was followed by most of the other local prints:—that, as I differ in opinion from that gentleman on some points, the reader may have the benefit of an authority so generally popular, against the views I may advance.—The pauper than the felon! If the pauper than the felon! If t people, just views respecting American slavery and abolition, as totally unfit guides of the public mind, and as, in the letter from which the above is taken, Dr. Durbir informs Dr. Sewall (who is now drinking wine in Europe, and selling his pictures of its effects on the stomach) that he (Dr. D.) has "all time of blood nobility appear. The crown-ready eight hundred or one thousand pages."

"Wisest nation in the world;" he takes a notions, in Shakspeare's day, "absolutely necessary for the gentleman's accomplishment" have lost no credit with their successors. And such are the notions which laborer's can be presented here. There wants the filling up, the muscle and integument to make the absurdity and wickedness of the institution of blood nebility appear. The crown-ready eight hundred or one thousand pages is well along, to surmount this ediana ready who is mothers broast) who

aou light and trivial, I shall yet write with the utmost cheerfulness and confidence, Lords, and occupants to the Throne. No exists by the toleration of Englishmen of the English institution is so cherished as the present day rather than by their choice. Which can appreciate an honest effort, and That objection has been already anticipated and answered. True the nobility is the relic of a barbarous age, as an institution. But as a fact, it is the creation of modern times. "No less than twenty Peerages; ten bishoprics, one chief justice-ship, and six puisne judge-ships" were given to bribe members of the Irish Parliament to vote for the "Union act" of 1800, which O'Connell is now endeavoring to reveal. And the But as a fact, it is the creation of modern times. "No less than twenty Peerages; ten bishoprics, one chief justice-ship, and six puisne judge-ships" were given to bribe members of the Irish Parliament to vote for the "Union act" of 1800, which O'Connell is now endeavoring to repeal. And the lameted Duke of Bedford, so justly eulogised by Chas. James Fox, in a celebrated speech, delivered in his place in the house of Peers itself, stated it as a matter of common notoriety, that, to carry some favorite has left three-fourths of their property in the hands of mortgagees, descends to those beneath them. Every man is prompted by a paltry ambition to appear more than he really is; his life is one conetant struggle for appearance and effect."

Yet how many American tourists have either lauded or passed by "my Lord" and "my Lady" whose wine they have drank, to object the cruelty of some wretched caitiff of the law; some bailiff-executioner, whose hard lot it is to earn his own bread by distraining the goods which, if not accu-

British Wisdom -- The Peerage.

To Sam'l Lewis, Esq., Hon. Leicester King and S. P. Chase, Esq. "With respect to England, I have satisfied m

in the world."

that she is the richest, WISEST, and greatest natio in the world."

J. P. DURBIN.

GENTLEMEN: I scarcely know what to say of the forms and ceremonies by which "no-bility" is conferred. They belong to that class of pageants,—rooted in no moral or religious principle,—commemorating no im-portant event—and illustrating no political institution, by which a profligate aristocracy were always wont to amuse, and awe, in order that they might govern a populace of serfs. The highest titles; viz: those of Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, are conferred by the Sovereign, putting the letter or patent of Nobility into the candidate's hand and investing him with the sword and coronet of his order. While the virtues of knight-hood are still imparted by the same ceremony, by which the inn-keeper raised the renowned knight of La Manche

to this notable degree. Says the "Manual of Nobility,"-"Those on whom the title of Knight is conferred, kneel down, when the king, with his drawn sword slightly taps im on the shoulder, saving to him in French Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu:"-be thou "Avances Chevalier," Arise, Sir Knight.

An objection against the vain use of God. ame in such matters would weigh little those who do not respect the wishes of the

Being to whom the name belongs. And the months of time and millions of expense which are annually squandered upon court eremonies equally foolish and ludicrous with "creating" Sir John Sloan, or Sir Humphrey Davy; (a skilful architect and a uiet chemist.) into valorous "Knights." horsemen) may seem but a small waste those who are accustomed to regard idleness and vice as among the privileges of nobility, and who, not without reason, consider that if part of their time was not given to cereonial mummery, the whole would be devoted to mischief.

But when it is remembered that these trumpery forms are among the incantations by which the gentry invest their persons with a sort of sacredness in the eyes of the vulgar;—that, if they did not do those things, the people would find them out, and refuse to bay them pensions unless the ay them pensions unless they worked for ne public; it would be clearly seen that these forms and ceremonies and spells of courtmagic, though empty of all good, are filled

ally, and as Prince of Wales, which he is immediately "created," about twenty five man's" house will lead the fashions of the phy, where the Religion of England during ever to the country—who are connected with embryo dutchess, the marchioness of fifteen; talents and their brethren to their honesty-

were five orderis of Aungelis, and now stand but four, in cote of armor of knowledge encrowned full high with precious stones where Lucifer with millories of Aungelis, out of hevyn fell unto hell and odyr places "A bondman," he adds. churl will say we all be cummyn of Adam, we be cummyn of hevyn.

This writer of 1486, who was republish

by distraining the goods which, if not account mulated by oppression, are forfeited by prod-igality, both which are bred in that nation-al hot-bed of vice and cupidity and crime "the Peerage," the cherished, the honored the national institution of England. It may be asked, if the Peerage is an In

titution so vicious and so vice-engendering; so enfeebling to manhood; so destructive whatever is vigorous, as well as of what is pure; how has it sustained and kept itself alive among a people of acknowledge native force of intellect and character? Here again the writer above-quoted has furnished a just and graphic solution. He says: "The men who have obtained for the

public business. These men, strange to say, have generally been the bitterest enemies of the people, as if to make up for want of birth, by zeal for their own order and enmity

That is what has kept up "the Peerage: Taxation has filled its coffers; and its coffers have paid the army to euforce taxation; and purchased coronets and gew-gaws, and swords—the paraphernalia of rank, to bribe Brougham's and Lyndhursts, and to penthe master class, as they are cruel to the slave. And both would speedily expire by the seeds of dissolution inherent in themselves, were they not constantly fed by new supplies of strength from adjacent systems. The untitled classes in England have supplied the Peerage, which robs them with the Deposites, saidmeans, and men. The free states have done are doing the same for the slave.

For the present farewell. Yours cordially.

British Wisdom-The Peerage.

To Sam't Lewis, Esq., Hon. Leicester King and S. P. Chase, Esq. " Of one blood."-THE BIRLE.

GENTLEMEN: I know not whether a remark nuoted in my last, struck your mind as forcibly as mine. It was this, "as if to make up for their want of birth! by zeal for their own order;" that is, those plebeians who have been "created" transformed into Lords.

"Want of birth!" "Make up for want of here! Is not the peasant-mother's love as holy? is not her breast as sweet? is not the pang as sacred? "Want of birth!" And who are they that stand by the naked

creatures of God, babes, by revelation de-clared meet for the arms of His Son. and the dreadful, that it fixes attainture in the blood neighborhood. Every one who aspires, will the centuries it has been believed, that the

escape their condition and sit among their

And what physical and moral vouchers do these worthies present in favor of their claimed superiority of blood! It is true that the English Peerage, by permitting a pauper "Lord" to marry a rich woman, have provided for the refreshment of their bodily powers, and their too often dilapidated funds. But let any one take a look from the gallery of "the Lords;" and, excepting the bench of hishops, whose immemorial privilege it is to be fat (and who, in the present case, saving the little, honest, thin bishop of Norwich are so,) he must have different eyes from mine if he can see any marks to distinguish those "noble" personages, physically, from other men, unless it be the distempered

aspect of luxury, and the unequivocal symptoms of the prostrations of vice.

And, as to the marks of their Lordships' moral pre-eminence, they may be seen in the bastard features of their Pitt, at the door of the House of Commons—in the police-re-ports of their brawls in the columns of the 'Times"-in the actions for divorce in the Europe, and selling his pictures of its effects on the stomach that he (Dr. D.) has "all ready sight hundred or one thousand page in which he has swritten out the fact act of reasonings which sustain the opinions and conclusions to which he has some," I tought for a fee, which, you are informed, the Queer and it is provided to the head of the public some small have to the conclusions," to judge of the value of the support them.

To judge of a nation's "existion," I suppose we are to regard, first, its fixed arrange ments, and then its practice under them; and to seek, in each, for an adaptation of skill full means to just code; this begins its essente, and definition. Surely if the marks of a judgment at once colo, and comprehens, the first of the seeing and acute; in short, of that just hence ing of all the element, of that just hence ing of all the element, of that just hence ing of all the elements of skill all most age which somitiates which they to be found any which is the very conclusion, it is supported by the same of the same social and comprehens, the same support them.

To judge of a nation's "existion," I suppose we are to regard, first, its fixed arrange ments, and then its practice under them; and to seek, in each, for an adaptation of skill full means to just code; the same support them.

The product of the product of the same support them, and to seek, in each, for an adaptation of skill full means to just code; the same support them, and the seem of the same support them, and to seek, in each, for an adaptation of skill full means to just code; this being it is essented.

The product of the same support the sam Superior courts—in the most monstrous, foul, and unnatural crime of husbands' barleprosy, robs them of that self-respect which is the very foundation of virtue—which had the boldlenes to object to his done of the property or an inch of power, and sinks them into seris and paupers when the English Duke of Cumberland—the ments, who had the boldlenes to object to his done into seris and paupers when the experiment of a Republican government is the waith that it has sinced rawn from the experiment of a Republican government in the order that the contract of the Missionaries of the American Board, who has been an ability of the cease. I say, then, that the experiment of a Republican government is a similar crime by this same Royal califf, whose undiscriminating lust polluted society whose undiscriminating lust pollute society whose undiscriminating lust polluted society whose undiscriminating lust polluted society whose undiscriminating lust polluted society whose undiscriminating lust pollute society whose undiscriminating lust pollute society whose undiscriminating lust pollute society whose society of the masses is the first of the large who has been an interesting report from Mr. Lyons, one of the Missionaries of the American Board, who has the collection of the previous of the masses is the first of the large whose the category of the Missionaries of the American Board, who has the probability demanded. The undistent of

Thus the force of their evil example giver in the English senate still. These are swers for a table, and a sort of bedstead for a chair. to Heaven ministers acted with the independence "Thus the force of their evil example does not end with themselves; the vices they practice become fashionable; the corruption leavens the whole lump of society; the love for display and rivalry in extravagance which has beggared the higher orders, and has left three-fourths of their property in the hands of mortgagees, descends to those beneath them. Every man is prompted by a paltry ambition to appear more than he real-iv its high life is one constant struggle for a table, and a sort of bedstead for a chair. Knives, forks, appears, for a table, and a sort of bedstead for a chair. Knives, forks, appears, plates and cups they do not deal much in. Now and then you find a stray deal much in. Now and then you find a stray deal much in. Now and then you find a stray that it is not extravagance, he who yet, (with equal pain I add) forfeit, in my judgment, their claim to superior wisdom, by cherishing and honoring the institution which works out such physical and moral results. An institution, which, beginning in the denial of God's truth of hugher orders and cups they do not deal much in. Now and then you find a stray cup or tumbler, but the external appearance, he cup or tumbler, but the external appearance, he who yet, (with equal pain I add) forfeit, in my judgment, their claim to superior wisdom, by cherishing and honoring the institution which works out such physical and moral results. An institution, which, beginning in the denial of God's truth of hugh the independence of the moral characteristics by which the Knives, forks, appears, and cups they do not deal much in. Now and then you find a stray to the external appearance, he cup or tumbler, but the external appearance, he can be added to incomplete the property in the find in the property in the find in the find in the independence of the moral cups that do not have the superior with the independence of the moral cups that do not have the independence of the moral cups that do not have the independence of the moral cups that do not have the independence of eness of blood; ends, as all such

must end, in a practical contempt of his law.

I am, gentleman, truly yours.

Saturday, October 7, 1843. The Mackenzie Case.

William H. Morris of Baltimore, late Judge dvocate in the Mackenzie case, in reply to a letter of inquiry, addressed to him by Henry

Morris, writes September 13th, as follows: "After the finding on the charges and specifications was concluded, I, as Judge Advocate, inquired how the general conclusion of the court would be entered up. Then a conversation ensued, which made obvious the materiality of the sued, which made obvious the materiality of the phraseology to be employed; the colloquy ended in the adoption of the suggestion that each member should write his vote on a billet. On counting and inspecting these, nine were found to have written "acquitted" or "simple acquittal;" or words of tantamount import. Accordingly, Commander Mackenzie was recorded as "acquitted;" and not as "honorably acquitted."

This above that with all the natural learning

Commanders of vessels are, from the circumto every other. This has been their common characteristic from Wentworth to Broughto to the exercise of arbitrary authority, by such Among other modes of gaining influence, on to the exercise of arbitrary authority, by such demonstrations of sympathy as have been made account of the possession of this supernatural ges are necessarily wholly omitted, while the possession of this supernatural fractions. The tendency on ship, genius. Dr. Whitman relates the following, board, on the part of those having authority, whether the vessel be one of war or commerce, is to checks that can be safely imposed, ought to be.

strength of his supernatural protecting agent.

Allowing that Commander Mackenzie was jus
The ball entered the abdomen, a little to the sion poets and orators whose price was less. Allowing that Commander Mackenzie was justified in his rigorous measures, it is not an act right, and below the umbilicus, and came out by an oblique line, above and near the spine, on the or extravagant, he hoped they would excuse him. ceived-why load him with honors, for this?

Mr. Calhoun's Democracy.

"I hold that those who make are entitled to what they make, against all the world, except the government, and against it except to the extent of from the government to have one cent more is rob-

This is sound doctrine, so far as it goes-but our democracy goes one step further. Those who make are entitled to what they make, against the government, in all cases, unless they have a voice in that government. This is the Democracy of the revolution, but not of South Carolina. In that State the great body of the people are ineligible to office; and the poor privilege left them is, to choose their Representatives out of a class of men, none of whom must posbirth"! What a libel on God and nature is sess less than five hundred acres of land and ten

negroes, or a real estate worth \$700 clear of debt! But how does Mr. Calhoun's limited Democraev harmonize with slaveholding? "I hold," he says, "that those who make are entitled to what they make against all the world except the govcharge meet to the arise of the sound to set upon their ermment, and against it except to the extent of unconscious foreheads the brand-mark of its legitimate and constitutional wants:"—THERE-"a want of birth!" a brand so deep and FORE, Slavery, which consists in stripping those who make of all they make, is "the most safe and stable basis of republican institutions!!"

The conclusion we give in Mr. Calhoun's lan-

Mr. Adams.

is the purpose of Mr. Adams to visit that place quence. The number in attendance was greatsomewhere between the 5th and 10th of November, on his way to Cincinnati.

to-day, is full of interest. It will be seen that the venerable statesman attributes the demonstrations of regard which every where attend his ergy and spirit which, in a just cause, is irresispath, to his defence of the rights of the people against slaveholding aggression. In the face of such manifestations of popular sentiment, can it be possible that the next Congress will re-adopt the gag-rule of the last? If so, it will only show the abject subjection to which the Slave-Power has reduced the people.

We are happy in being the first to report this patriotic speech of Mr. Adams to the good people of Cincinnati. To say the least, it is quite as good as Mr. Webster's, and entitled certainly to far more consideration.

The Cincinnati Gazettee and the Liberty Party. The Cincinnati Gazette republishes what i

calls the "nullifying" resolution of the Liberty Convention at Buffalo. The editors of that [paper have been respectfully requested to lay beore their readers the whole series of the resoluions adopted by the Convention, that the true position of Liberty men might be understood .-The Liberty movement is one of great importance. It ranks among its supporters many men of great alent and substantial character. Its adherents are multiplying every day. Much misapprehension prevails with regard to it. Under such circumances, we cannot think it fair, that the conductors of a public journal, so influential as the Ga- his will from the degradation of sin. It became failure had arisen from this that or the other zette, should, for the sake of a temporary party- the minister of God to be indifferent as to wheth- measure, and by the other portion that it was object, undertake to prejudice the public against it, by partial statements. Let the Gather Bishop responsible to the church; but only to his own order, as of the highest authority in came to see the picture, he desired every so that their bearings upon each other may be understood, and the true position of the Liberty men defined; and then, it may fairly take excep-

tions to any single resolution, or the whole se-ries. A candid mind will at once infer, from the policy of the Gazette, that the resolution withheld are of such a character, as would neu tralize completely any unfavorable impression which it supposes will be created by publishing and republishing the so-called nullifying resolu-Give all the resolutions, good friende, and we shall not fear the result. Will you do it?

& bleveling.

to send them some of our lard oil.

Mr. Lyons states that the Catholics are losing ground. They number now about 380. Two chapels had been given up; and about sixty perns had come over to Protestantism. The naives seem to have a very unsteady character.

The mortality in these islands must be very great. Mr. Lyons mys, that in his field, in a population of 5000, there had been four hundred and thirty-four deaths, in one year, and only nine ty-eight births! Mr. Coan, another Missionary, nforms us, that the average number of deaths in his church the last four years, has been 230 annually. His church contains 6500 members.

The Oregon Indiana believe in the doctrine of etempsychosis. The present ruce of beasts birds, reptiles and fish, were men who once inhabited this earth. These, they suppose, still to and graphic solution. He says:

"The men who have obtained for the house of Peers any respect, have been most-ly, lawyers, who have raised themselves up to influence and power, and have continued in that house, what but for them would not have been there—talent and an aptitude for ishment at the disposition of so many of our the disposition of so many of our there was a second of the content o some one of this former race of men, and to chiefly from memory, assisted by such desultory have used the supernatural power thus acquired, notes as we were able to make during its delivstances in which they are placed, sufficiently ir- to the injury or death of others, have been exe-

which beats Mesmerism.

"A young man shot himself through the body precipitate and extreme severity; so that all the last July, to convince his countrymen of the pass in silence. A bare acquittal was all he re- same side. This occurred sixty miles from my house, at the Grand Round, and the third day he encamped near me for the night, and I saw him and examined his wound in the morning. He and activity, and had become known by the con-Mr. Calhoun, in his speech on the removal of was walking about, and making his preparations to depart, and soon he made off on horse-back .--This was the second trial of his strength, having shot himself through in much the same way, about two years before. The body was preserved be regarded as a strong mystery, or medicine

We rather think the "strong mystery" may be set down for a smart juggler.

Crosby is Coming. Democratic Crosby will give a quadrupled

vote for Liberty this fall. The meeting at New Haven, in that township, on Wednesday, was an excellent one. Messrs, Lewis and Brisbane addressed it in the morning; Messrs. Yancy, Chase, Burnet and Brisbane, in the afternoon; and Messrs. Chase and Lewis in the evening. Major Charles Cone, heretofore a leading and efficient Whig, was Chairman, and Joseph L. P. Sater, the Democratic clerk of the township, was Secretaposed of men who had acted with both the other political parties, but, who having become satisfied that neither is faithful to the cause of impartial Justice and Equal Rights, were willing to nerge all former distinctions in a common devotion to Liberty and the Constitution. The proceedings were marked by the best spirit. The any thing to a man, it must be in contem to with enthusiasm. That of Mr. Jacob Burnet the consciousness that he had contributed his was very good. That of Mr. Lewis was marked mite to that prosperity. Mr. Adams said he We learn by the Ashtabula Sentinel, that it by even more than his wonted power and eloer than at any political meeting held in the township this year. Not even Dr. Duncan, in Demo- from Europe-that in his intercourse abroad A sketch of his speech at New Bedford which cratic Crosby, had so many We trust the Lib- with men of talent and deep thinking and we commenced publishing yesterday, and finish erty men of this township will not relax their ef- stores of learning, they had expressed the forts. We know, indeed, they will not. They are Liberty men of the right sort, full of that en a failure.

tible. We must not omit to mention that an efficient vigilance Committee was organized, consisting that he has made this declaration, but it is of Messrs. Cone, Fuller, Sater, Brevort, Cox and so said. There are three things which must Francis. Nor should we omit to mention another concur to the success of a government fact, full of encouragement. It is, that most of the Liberty strength is among the young men.-Those of them who will vote for the Liberty ticket this fall, have attained their majority within the past year, and cast the first vote of their lives this country a failure, to what is it to be at for Liberty. We doubt not, the fact will be a tributed! Is it to God? God forbid! Shall most gratifying recollection in after years.

Bishop Onderdonk---Clerical Preten-

Bishop Onderdonk, in his annual address be fore the Episcopal Convention recently assembled in New York, is reported by the Journal of his deserts. We have had desolating dis-Commerce, to have uttered the following senti-ease, cruel wars, unfortunate seasons---we

op observed, that Church power and prerogatives never will fail. come directly from Heaven. The privileges of its ministers are conferred by God, and not by man. They are wholly irresponsible to the man. They are wholly irresponsible to the world, that is to say, the public. The church "No." But if I were asked by this assembly was formed to oppose the world, not to co-oper- wherein government had not done its duty, ate with it,-to raise weak, fallen man, against I think perhaps one portion would say the er the world was pleased or offended. Nor is owing to the very same measures that it had not failed. Like the old painter who paintthe church, and through whom the church are person to mark that which he considered a responsible to Christ."

extremely reprehensible, and well calculated to excite the profoundest hatred of the people against any order which may sanction them.

Whether "church power and prerogatives" ogatives" claimed. Different churches assume lifferent prerogatives, and they have an equal right to claim paternity for them all in Heaven.

Our Foreign Correspondence. We call attention to our Foreign Correspondence on the first page. It will richly repay a perusal. The letters are marked by originality of thought, and strength and ease of style

Mr. Adams in New Bedford.

The New Bedford Mercury furnishes the folowing account of the reception of Mr. Adams at the Town Hall, on Thursday, and his speech on the occasion:

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, agreeably with the Yesterday at 12 o'clock, agreeably with the previous notice in our columns, the Town Hall was thronged with citizens and strangers, desirous of exchanging courtesies with the venerable Ex-President upon his visit to this town. Mr. Adams came in a few minutes after 12, and was introduced to the assembled multitude in an apparature address by J. B. Congdon, Esu., Chair. propriate address by J. B. Congdon, Esq., Coman of the Board of Selectmen.

man of the Board of Scientifies.

Mr. Adams' reply occupied about twenty minutes in the delivery. The prominent characteristic of the address was that it bore throughout ery. In justice to ourself, however, we must premise that owing to the crowded state of the Hall, the remarks of the orator were frequently

ourse greatly obscured. course greatly obscured.

Mr. Adams said, if it should happen in a few words in which it would be his happiness to address the numerous assemblage before himinanwhich he had no doubt it was—of the gentleman who had thus addressed him on their behalf—if Recently, within the last three months, accident had led him out of his beloved State, the State of

sent of all, as the Empire State. He went there, he said, in the pursuit of health, and in the discharge of his duty in some matters of personal and family concern; and once being there and beholding for the first time her unexampled prosperity and wealth, he was led on to the neighboring provinces of Great Britain.
There, said Mr. Adams, as in my whole course, to my utter suprise, and I may truly add, to my great consternation, I found myself received in open arms by immense assemblages, and amid the cordial greetings of the people—in a word, (said Mr. Adams,) as I have been received here

A great warrior of antiquity, who rose from obscurity to the command of armies, on receiving the united homage of the peo-ple, had said he was astonished to find him so great a man. His greatness had been achieved from feats of arms, battles won.-Feats of arms, said Mr. Adams, have never been mine, and I could not but inquire what it was that produced this effect in my favor, until I found that I owed the kind expressions of the people to my efforts in the preservation of the light of my country. In ry: as were the officers so was the meeting, com- the course of that lear | saw what the people of that State had accomplished since the revolution; a nation result out of the wilds of the forest, reclaimed by the hand of

man, mostly by the hands of Yankees. Fellow citizens, I have been long in the service of my country. In approaching the age of fourscore, if there can be delight in had heard of a declaration made by one of his own countrymen, distinguished for his sentiment that the experiment of republican so confident, said Mr. Adams, that they are correct in this conclusion. I am not certain There must be in the first place the action of Providence-there must be the action of the government, and there must be the action of man of the people. Now if the experiment of republican government has been in it be said that God has not done to us his

part? No! no! never was a people more favored on the face of the earth since the creation. But that favor has not always been exhibited in the form of prosperity Providence deals not so with men. Yet the blessing of God is always upon man beyond "In regard to his own responsibility, the Bish- all these the blessing has never failed---it

beauty and excellence. The boot was cover-Assertions of prerogative, so unqualified, are ed all over with marks. The next day he desired his visitors to mark all that they considered as blemishes and defects. Again the boot was covered with marks, and in the very same places. We should all agree then that the fault in the failure of the excome directly from Heaven or not, depends entirely upon the nature of the "power and pre ment. Now how far are the people responsible—right or wrong?
I was here eight years ago, said Mr.

Adams, and then this town of yours had not Whether the privileges of ministers are con-ferred by God or man, depends upon the nature the depths of the ocean. I say, then, that half the population that it now has nor

ty, and in his manner of enforcing the one and proclaiming the other, he should respect no other authority than that, of God, nothing can be almost the entire portion of that period to truer. In this view, he is irresponsible. Would

happy in the consciousness that he had faithy devoted that service to the maintenant

of her liberties.

But our liberties have been jeoparded. Continued Mr. Adams) from a source from which we ought not to have expected danger which we ought not to have expected danger of the most of the continued of t to array my feeble powers in the defence of her free institutions.

In the course of the last seven or eight

years the critical periods of that controversy have devolved twice on me, and I called upon the people to uphold me. It is gratifying on the people to approve the say this to you, because I that this is the cause that I have now been here to see you. Wherever I have gone, and where ever I have been most warmly reand where ever a may osen most warmy redefence of the liberties of the people, my defence of the Right of Petition. Your right and of the Right of Petition. Your right of petition is now to a very great extent suppressed by the arbitrary rules of the House of Representatives. It was restored, it is of Keoresentatives. It was restored, it is true, for a few days at the commencement of true, for a new days at the commencement of the last session, but then it was negotiated away again. I will not, said Mr. Adams, away again. I will hee, said sair. Adams, pursue this subject, because f know that aursue this subject, occasion idle and useless. mong you it would be only found among you Upon this question I have found among you

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uit one sentiment. Fellow citizens, I have been unintentiontionally drawn into these considerations, reto a subject which absorbs my own soul, in returning you my most hearty thanks, and in imploring the blessing of God upon you and your posterity hereafter, for the kind reception which you have given me up-

on the present occasion.

When Mr. Adams had concluded his remarks, an opportunity was afforded to those present to welcome him by the hand, which was fully and heartily improved.

Explosion of the Clipper.

An extra from the Bayou Sara Chronicle of the 20th ult., gives the particulars of the late exolosion of the steamboat Clipper No. 1. She had just taken on board, at the rail road depot, between 80 and 90 bales of Cotton, and was backing out, when she blew up with a terrible report. All the boilers bursting simultaneously, machinery, vast fragments of the boilers, large beams of f timber, furniture and human beings in every degree of mutilation, were shot up hundreds of eet into the air, and on coming down were scatered in every direction, the victims scalded, rushed, torn, and mangled horribly. According to what seems the most accurate account, there were 28 passengers on board—one of whom was a gentleman of Bayou Sara, Mr. L. Thomas, who stepepd on while the boat was backing out, and was in an instant sent into eternity, leaving a family in sight of the boat, of whom he had just

The crew consisted of the captain, 1 mate. 2 clerks, 3 engineers, 2 pilots, 1 carpenter, 1 watchman, 1 chambermaid, 5 stewards, 3 cooks, 15 fremen, and B deck hands. Among the passengers, are mentioned as dead only Mr. Thomas. and as missing only Mr. P. R. Montamat, commission merchant of New Orleans. One small boy and one deck passenger wounded. The watchman was thrown alive 100 yards, through he solid wall of Bakus hotel, into a bed, and lived for some hours, part of the time in his senses. The cabin boy was thrown about 200 yards, and through the roof of a shed. The Bayou Sara Chronicle states the following facts with reference to the crew, and says there is no doubt that all those noticed as missing, are doubtless dead,

arm torn off, and fragments of his carcass scattered over the trees. William Nelson, third engineer, f. m. c. killed. Arnault J. Lavaud, pilot, miss-

we are led to infer, that the object is, to get posession of Henry; as a slave—inasmuch as the story of the theft is positively contradicted.

break up their meetings. We trust that the ful scene.

Mission to West Africa.

There is a mission to West Africa, compose chiefly, and supported wholly by the freed slaves, of Jamaica. John Clark recently arrived from ten colored Jamaicans, who are prepared to labor in their father-land.

Pioneers Departing.

the obituary of HEZEKIAH FLINT. Thursday morning last, JAMES H. LOOKER, for forty years this life. Col. Joseph Barker, of Washington washed the feet of his own disciples. county, another old and highly respectable settler, died last week.

in the highest terms of James Tooley, jr. a young artist for whom great things are predicted. He

After such an exhibition we are producted.

him at rather a long, though not an unusual that it along, inough not an unusual date; and the merchant having casually remarked that the bill had a good many days to run—"that's true," replied the Irishman, 'but then my honey, you don't consider how short the days are at this time of the year."

The Punishment for Preaching.

The Punishment for Preaching.

The Punishment for Preaching.

Goldsmith never uttered a more truthful and provided the next morning, for being found sentence than when he said "if you are poor, do not seem so, if you would avoid insult Who needs missionaries the more, the negroes and suffering."

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI.

Monday October 2, 1843.

Spiritual Despotism.

We have noticed the arrogant assumption of irresponsibility made recently by one of the Bishops of the Episcopal church. The subject must ot be allowed to pass with so slight a notice.

For one, we see danger to the liberties of the American people in clerical assumption. For to me to say this to you, because to hear it, ministers of the Gospel, we have all due respectionally the grantifying to you to hear it, ministers of the Gospel, we have all due respectively. when they confine themselves to their proper sphere, regarding those whom they teach, as their brethren, not their inferiors. But, they are men of like passions with ourselves. The clergyman is no more exempt from the love of power, than the politician; and he is just as liable to temptation to indulge it, to the ruin of himself and the injury of his charge. The very belief he chershes of a commission from on high to preach the Gospel, should he entertain extreme notions of clerical authority, will tend to make him a tyrant. He will feel as if he had a divine right to dictate and control. Such we know from history to be the fact-and there are indications at this tim even in this country, that a contest will yet once note have to be waged by the laity against spirtual Despotism.

The proceedings in the late Episcopal Conven tion at New York, are too significant and portentous to be overlooked. It is stated, that every ector of a church, every missionary and every ofessor in a seminary, have, each, one vote-The parishes or congregations are represented by the delegates from the vestry, varying from one to five, and each parish has one vote. Hence, in the Convention the clerical votes amounted to 117, and the lay delegates numbered only 84. The advantage thus enjoyed by the clerical delegates was used to control the action of the Convention. In every test question, touching the exercise of authority by the Bishop, the cler-

ity-and as a body uniformly showed hostility o any thing like liberal principle. Bishop Onderdonk, in his annual address ained his former position, that when the "People" were called upon to state if they knew of any crime or impediment to the ordination of a lergyman, the Presbyters were not includedhey could not rise and make objections to a can lidate. In the same address, he gave utterance to those Popish sentiments on which we com mented last Saturday. He also alluded in terms

gy arrayed themselves on his side against the la-

the Churchman, published in New York, understood to be tinctured with Puseyism. The last day of the Convention, John Due Esq., failing to procure the passage of certain res lutions, designed to carry up some of these ques tions before the General Episcopal Convention, rose and stated that he held a paper in his hand, which he begged leave to read, and hand to the chair. His manner was respectful and subdued. The paper was a protest, signed by several lay- lars a cord. men and clergymen; as follows:

of approbation, to the course and sentiments of

"Whereas, the Bishop of this Diocese, in the address delivered to this Convention, expressed in strong terms of commendation, his approbation of the course and sentiments of the religious paper called the Churchman, published in the city of New York; and whereas, the undersigned members of the Clergy and Laity now in attendance on this Convention, entertain a sincere conviction, that the doctrines maintained in the conviction, that the doctrines maintained in the all those noticed as missing, are doubtless dead, having been cast into the river.

"Captain Laurent escaped unhurt. Mr. Bessy, chief clerk, missing, and the second clerk killed. John Tyson, chief engineer, badly wounded. Wm. Sumter, second engineer, thrown 150 or 200 yards through the roof and gable end of a bouse into the back yard argingt the fonce.

The Bishop immediately rose in a state of excitement, and exclaimed haughtily-

"I am here in the double capacity as presiding officer of this Convention, and the Bishop of the ing. William Wall, pilot, killed. John Peter- Diocese; and it is a matter of surprise to me that ing. William Wall, pilot. killed. John Peterson, mate, badly scalded, though likely to recover. Gabriel Pool, carpenter, missing. Watchman killed. Chambermaid saved unhurt. Stewards all killed or missing. Two of the cooks killed, and one wounded. Eight firemen killed or missing. Four deck hands killed or missing.

Another Requisition.

The Governor of Virginia has made a requisition on Governor Bouck of New York, for a negro runaway named Henry, who had absconded, it is alleged, with \$600, which he had stolen from gro runaway named Henry, who had absconded, it is alleged, with \$600, which he had stolen from a young man named Knowles. From the papers, we are led to infer, that the object is, to get posmore and latty, and if they will not sustain me, I will throw myself upon a higher power, and resist even unto death, if necessary, such an

The clergy, it is said, were evidently proud of their Bishop. For a moment there was silence— and then burst forth a shout of applause, mingled There have been two mobs lately in Indiana, with the clapping of hands, hisses and groans. one at Pendleton, and one at Richmond, the ob- There was indescribable confusion. Tamman ject of both being, to abuse abolitionists, and Hall, it is said, never presented a more disgrace

scoundrels engaged in them may be brought to Mr. Duer rose—but the Bishop was on fire in an instant, and cried out-

"Sit down sir-take your seat! I wont hear a "Satuown sir—take your seat! I wont hear a word. Any apology you may desire to offer, will be received at a proper time, and in another place?"

that island, and expects to be joined by eight or

And to all this, the Convention patiently sub mitted-a convention of American citizens, aye and the clergy, rallied in triumph around the spir The pioneer-settlers of our country are dearting. The other day, the papers contained magisterial Bishop is the special minister and ambassador of the meek and lowly Jesus! For one. we have read our Bible too carefully, to feel respast a resident of this city, and one of the estabshers of the first paper in Cincinnati, departed who does not manifest the humility of Him, who

These insolent assumptions of authority the part of any clergyman, or any order of cler-Definite.—The "Southern Reformer" speaks the highest terms of James Tooley is a round buked by the press, to which the people must

of Poland by crushing its liberties, he too claim ber, a good humored Irishman applied to a ed acquiescence in his decisions, and was anx-merchant to discount a bill of exchange for ious to keep discussion out of the State.

It is astonishing what trivial considerations are allowed by most people to influence their votes. There is a class of men in this community, who

do not deny any thing we have mid concerning determined its diplomacy, wasted its treasures in attempts to satisfy iniquitous domands, disregar-ded the interests of free labor, stamped upon our to obtain any more free territory; as w public policy the characteristic of instability, ly shown in the course of Messar. Calhoun and almost destroyed the right of petition, and the freedom of debate in the House. They know, to infer that, the present administration deeply sympathizes with this feeling. This is the more county, those on the Liberty ticket alone, can be relied on, for any efficient opposition to these abuses. The other nominees do not even recogbler, and the papers in his interest, to effect the tize their existence—much less will they with annexation of Texas. stand them. Dr. Duncan's former course in the In the English House of Commons, Aug. 12th, with his party on every leading measure—and of the subject of Oregon. ourse with its slaveholding allies. Neither of Mr. Peel was not in a position to produce hese gentlemen knows any thing, or cares any hing, about the grievances of slavery. And yet, he class of men to whom we allude, are now a other of them, when they know, that from the uccess of either they can expect no substantial

Will they not pause for one moment, and ask what have we gained hitherto by supporting paries, bound hand and foot by the South? What ave we gained, by voting on the miserable priniple of choosing the less of two evils? Good leavens! When will the American citizen tramole under foot this wretched system of comprom se, and vote only for his principles? What are to colitical principles good for, if forever we are to ay them aside, at the ballot box, that we may elp to elect somebody who is a little more amia ble, or a little more gentlemanly, than somebody

A word more: how long, will it be ere right principles triumph, if you suffer yourselves at port by the cry of "throwing away your votes?"

The Coal Trade.

The coal and iron of Pennsylvania, it is thought some, will make her a richer state than even New York; and they say that if proper attention vere paid to the coal-trade, it alone would be worth more than the whole commerce of New York city. We are not aware that any adminisation has done any thing specially in its favor.

J. C. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, assigns many easons for the belief that, by suitable measures market may be opened in Continental Europe for coal. France has none of that substance, except a little, of a bituminous character, brought from Belgium, and which is disliked on accoun of its dirt, and supposed unwholesomeness. She has coal-beds in various parts, which are no used for want of cheap conveyance. English coal has lately been subjected to an onerous duty, and wood in Paris, bad as it is, costs 16 dol-

Stone coal at Philadelphia is five dollars a ton The price of freight to France would probably be three dollars a ton; so that, were there no in posts upon it, it could be delivered in France a one half the cost of wood.

Mr. Ingersoll suggests that an appropriation o few thousand dollars be made by the legislature of Pennsylvania, or a certain sum be raised by subscription, to send an agent to France with coal, a grate &c., that he may convince the people there of the advantages of this kind or fuel. He thinks that though it might encounter opposition as it did at first in Philadelphia, it would at last burn its way into favor.

The only obstacle then would be the impos which proper negotiation might succeed in r

gersoll's ideas; and could they be realized, the benefits to the coal-region of this country would be incalculable. One thing we take for granted however: no aid in any such enterprise as this need ever be expected from our slaveholding administration. Cotton is their presiding Deity.

Cotton Crops.

The cotton crop of 1842-3 was the largest ever gathered. It amounted to 2,335,266 bales, not one seventh of which was taken for home conumption. The export to England increased from 1842 more than 500,000 bales; that to France fell off rather more than 50,000; the increase in the nome-consumption was only 57,270 bales. It is worthy of remark that the gulf states raise nearly three fourths of the whole crop.

The following is condensed by the Journal of

Commerce from the New York Shipping and Commercial List:

y	Amount of Crop2,378,875		1,583,574	
n	Exported to	England1	,469,711 346,139	935,631
11	- 46	North of Europe		79,965
	- 46	other places	76,493	51,530
a Il er	Total amount			1,465,245 267,850
n	wind.	Ligation of Jack	1843	1842
d	Crop from I	New Orleans	,060,246	727,658
	Cap je	Alabama	491,714	318,315
714	DEED 44.	Florida	161,088	114,416
>	44	Georgia	299,491	232,271
е,	66	South Carolina	311,658	260,164
r-	46	N. Carolina	9,059	9,737
	2 46	Virginia	12,139	19,013

Virginia----- 12,139 Texas Again.

The New York Tribune, we see, has raised note of alarm-but generally, the press yet sleeps. The following announcement from the Mobile Free Trader will show that the measure of annexation is fixed upon, and the man to move in it first, is already selected. Hear it: "ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE U. S .- The Natchez Free Trader is now publishing a series of essays in favor of this measure. From that paper of the 8th inst., we make the following ex-

look for the defence of their rights.

After such an exhibition we are prepared for the following advices from the Bishop, delivered in his parting address.

After such an exhibition we are prepared for the following advices from the Bishop, delivered in his parting address.

"Questions indeed had been debated that were rights as the answer given the other day by a reverend gentle-inanswer given the soul, an induction in the following advices from the Congress of the United States, Hon. Robert J. Walker, has ever cherished the annexation and picture, as they have been, be devoted to this new achievement for the country of Washington and t Saxon blood in Texas, as well as of the Democracy of the United States. His correspondence with the patriots of the Republic of Texas, is more extensive than that of any other gentleman probably connected with the United States government; he is fully apprised of every sentiment in Texas relative to the annexation; he has been a pigrimage to the battle fields of that chivalrous land; his voice has been then, the preaching in some back kitchen of the town, were arrested a few nights since, confined in joint and punished the next more found.

claim to the whole world, that the object of the measure, is, to secure and extend the

in any hurry to adjust the differences with regard to Oregon. Once before, as some of our reade may know, a slaveholding administration was o the point of ceding away this territory, for scarce the encroachments of the Slave Power. They the point of ceding away this territory, for scarce-know that it has monopolized the offices of the General Government, colored all its legislation, lect of our interests in that quarter has been habitually manifested. There is an absolute re ded the interests of free labor, stamped upon our to obtain any more free territory; as was plain-public policy the characteristic of instability, ly shown in the course of Messas. Calhoun and

House of Representatives stamps him as an ally Mr. Sheil wished to know whether there was any blein private life, we know, will, if elected, vote respondence before Parliament the corwith his parts of the convergence of t

correspondence, but explained how the Government stood in respect to it. He then quoted from the President's address of last Decemb out to throw away their votes, upon one or the the paragraph in relation to his wishes for an adjustment of the question—and proceeded to say, that previously to that, the British cabinet had imunicated to this government its desire to settle all differences with regard to it. The answer from our Secretary was, that the American government was equally anxious for an amicable adjustment, and that a communication on the subject would be made to the American minister at London. This, recollect, was before the meeting of Congress. No communication how ever, was received from Mr. Webster, and up to that time, Aug. 12th, none had been received from the

Certainly, after what transpired last winter, in relation to this important question, no time ought to have been lost by Mr. Tyler; negotiations should have been immediately commenced. But, this is only another illustration of the absurdity very election to be turned away from their sup- of trusting the interests of this free country, to the counsels of a Slaveholding Oligarchy.

FOREIGN. Fourteen days later from Europe.

The steamship Acadia, reached Bosto Wednesday last, with London papers to the 18th ult., and Liverpool to the 19th.

There had been large sales of Cotton-the ket was brisk, and prices had improved a shade The London Money market was fluctuating owing in part to uneasy feelings with regard to Ireland, the placing of barracks there in a state of fortification, and other warlike preparatio eeming to favor the idea that the government anticipated a struggle. On the 18th, money wa plentiful at a discount of 14 to 2 per cent.

The Queen of England did not go to Par but after a short stay at the Chateau d'Eu, re embarked, and proceeded on a visit to her uncle, the King of Belgium.

The outrages in South Wales were on the

The Repeal agitation continued in undimi ed vigor. The Repealers of Liverpool had had a feeting, and was addressed by Daniel O'Connell, Jr. The meeting broke up in a general row, ocasioned by an attack from the Orangemen, who vere worsted in the conflict.

Spain continued in a very unquiet state, ar Don Miguel had re-asserted his claims to the rown of Portugal.

The most interesting news, to American hat of the loss of the noble steam frigate Missor i, at Gibraltar. We extract the following from the Gibraltar Chronicle:

We regret to have to announce the total desfrigate Missouri, while at anchor in this bay, on Saturday week. She had the Hon. Mr. Cushing the condition of our country. It says—

Saturday week. She had the Hon. Mr. Cushing on board, proceeding to Alexandria, en route for China, as Minister.

Capt. Newton did not quit the ship until all had left her, about a quarter past eleven o'clock. We are happy to add, that the officers and crew are believed to be all saved.

We trust it will not be considered presumptu-

ous to refer to the discipline on board this ill-f ted vessel; but, as persons, employed alongside during the progress of the calamity, and or whose veracity we can place the utmost reliance have been desirous of bearing undeniable test mony on this most important subject, we beg to inform our readers that they describe the disci line and order on board as most admirable; th everal orders were given and obeyed as if the vessel had been in perfect safety, and nothin had occurred to excite alarm or confusion.

A young fellow offered to bet the teacher of a young ladies' grammar school, who was boasting of the proficiency of his pupils, that not one of them could decline a husband.

Every time a beautiful woman looks in mirror she breaks the second commandment. She makes a likeness of herself and worships

She who resists and conquers the first fon yearnings of a mother's heart, need never hope to be overcome by any other impulse of duty or affection; for her fate is ever afterward to starve on empty pleasures, and never to know the purest, most sacred, most delightful and absorbing of all the cares and enjoyments that fall to the lot of woman. She may consider herself forsaken of her God, for she has abandoned the post of honor in which he had placed her, by acting in direct opposition to that heaven-born in-stinct which impels even the wild heasts of the forest to nurse and protect their offspring in the days of their helplessness.—Paulding

A man named Jefferson Spaulding

We learn from the Henderson Son

uckian that the case of the Ron Catholic Priest Weinzæpflein, indicted for a rape in the Vanderburgh (Indiana) circuit court, lately sitting at Evansville, was con-tinued, and on the application of the prison-er a change of venue was granted him, and the case ordered to be removed to Gibson

Wedensday, October 11, 1843, The Land-Holders of England, and the

The London Morning Herald, the only daily terest. Hence he is anxious to show the idenountry, and the land-holders of England, merica !" ence his continual efforts to minify the wheat product of this country, and hence too, his oppo-ation to a repeal of the Corn Laws. It is a fact ple of Hamilton co. about? Some of them are gohis adherents, Mr. Green and his gracious pat-rons, the Lendon Morning Herald, Sir Robert

Peel and the Exclick I. Peel and the English Land-holders, all agree in on an opposition candidate, because he is a lit-

o the free interest of this country, mark what follows. Duff Green is found in England in 1842. A commercial treaty between England and the United States is hinted at. By and by, Mr. Webster discloses the policy at Baltimore. There can be no such treaty, unless the aristocracy of England are propitiated. So they are promptly sured, that no modification of the Corn Laws s contemplated-none is necessary-for the U. States cannot sell wheat in the English market, to profit. Whence was this information obtain- Smith, in a letter published in the last number ed? Listen!

In the editorial of the London paper referred above, we are informed that,

"When General Green was in this country, in that for a want of an appropriation by Congress, the President could not appoint a special com-mission, and that after conferring with influen-tial members of Congress, and others favorable to a reduction of the duties, General Green became convinced that any negotiations ought to be carried on at Washington during the sitting of Congress, when it is known that the subject of the tariff will be under consideration. So far from interfering in the diplomatic relations of Mr. Everett, General Green, who came to this country before, and comes again, as a private gentle-man, made no pretensions to diplomacy. He had endeavored to impress upon Ministers and other influential persons that the present is a favorable influential persons that the present is a favorable moment for adjusting all existing questions between the two countries, and of placing their relations on such a footing as to secure between them an enduring peace; he has urged that removing, as far as practicable, the restrictions on commerce, will remove all cause of collision by identifying and consolidating their material interests.

Whatever may be the result of General Green's labors, it is but justice to say that his intimate

abors, it is but justice to say that his intimate knowledge of the institutions and the public men of his own country, and his liberal and enlightened views as to the measures best calculated to promote the prosperity of this, have won for him the confidence and respect of our most intelligent and influential Statemen."

What kind of statistical information this enernment, may be inferred from the following ex- Democratic ticket, tract from another editorial in the Herald of July

"For the last eighteen months, trade in that "For the last eighteen months, trade in that-country has been very nearly reduced to barter; the general bankrupt law passed by Congress, has exhibited glaringly and offensively general commercial insolvency in the great seaports of the Union; the want of any general circulating medium save the precious metals, and their ex-treme scarcity joined to that insolvency, and the low price of cotton consequent on our distress, by limiting what may be termed the legiti mate credit of the interior and the country dis-tricts, very greatly restricted the consumption of our goods; the stores of the agricultural States are, therefore, comparatively empty, and though may be little privation in the severe sense may be little privation in the severe sense with which we are acquainted with distress, in Amer-ica, there are, nevertheless, very serious diminished comforts, as indicated by this falling off in the im-portation of articles of secondary necessity."

We have italicised those portions of the extract, specially illustrative of the trustworthiness of this slaveholding statistician.

And what material interests are to be identified ranted conclusion. or consolidated? In this thing also the hand of Joab is visible. The editorial of July 20th, in two countries, which had previously taken place, year-nearly double, we believe. and in which Green took part, goes into an argument to show that the tariff of this country, whether viewed as protective or financial, has failed of its object. And it proceeds-

So then, we learn indirectly from the unofficial agent of John Tyler, that the object of the tariff bly ticket for Westchester, an individual whom No. 2 Lard in brls. 5½cts.

What then is to be done? How is a comment.

was killed at Canaan, Maine, by a man attached to Raymond & Co.'s menagerie.

A row occurred at the place of exhibition, and the unfortunate man received two or three blows on the bead, which ended his life.

CTW illiam A. Butler, late U. S. Consul at Nicaragua, died on the 27th August, on his passage home, on board the schooner Ursula.

Good out of Evil.—Mr. B. Thompson, civil engineer for the Corporation of George-town states that the recent freshet in the Potomac has cleared out and the channel, improving the navigation vastly.

A New Trade.—A vessel direct from Canton, laden with teas, silks, &c. has arrived at Montreal. The Herald bails the event as the precursor of an extensive trade between Canton, and Canada.

A New Trade.—A vessel direct from Canton, laden with teas, silks, &c. has arrived at the longer of the Grant of the contract of the corporation of George-producing company of the common of the condition of their conduct, concluding as follows:

What then is to be done? How is a commence winding a single that the size of the condition, and the customary mode of nominations of their conduct, concluding as follows:

What then is to be done? How is a commence on discovered the conduct of the conduction of their conduct, concluding as follows:

What then is to be done? How is a commence on discovered the conduct, concluding as follows:

What then is to be done? How is a commence on discovered the conduct, concluding a finding the conduction of their conduct, concluding as follows:

What then is to be done? How is a commence of the terminal to concern the conduct, concluding as follows:

What then is to be done? How is a commence on different the conduct.

What then is to be done? How is a commence of noninations of noninations of the terminal the conduction to the conduct.

But it treaty to be formed? Oh, it can now all be writing candidates, and have uniformly concurred in it; that concurrence certainly involved our tartions the conduct.

What then is to done of the treation works, speaking through th

spiracy, between the land-holding aristocracy of gum Valley collapsed a flue, on her trip from England and the slave-holding oligarchy of A- Zanesville to Pittaburgh, by which two men were nerica. The duties are to be reduced by Eng- blown overboard, and drowned. land on raw cotton, rice, tobacco, &c.; in consideration of which the tariffic to be so modified as to admit British manufactures, especially october. The number of notes outstreament these which are largely consumed in the Southboth parties striking hands in a covenant, to keep up the Corn Laws, to the ruin of the poor Cansargans and the ruin of the poor of England, and the ruin of the poor L. Mumford, Esq., is about to revive the keep up the Corn Laws, to the ruin of the poor New York Standard, which is to support Van of England, and the injury of the wheat-grow-

Aye, and the subject is to be a party one, and serve for the intr Tyler Administration.

Facts are continually coming to light, showing the sympathy between the Land-holders of England and our present Slave-holding Administration.

In our domestic concerns. Hear what the Hendld says—"And thus, curiously enough, the conclusion of such a treaty has become a party tactic in the states, in which every man will shortly feel an interest?"

"Is this," the Boston Free American exclaims The London Morning Herald, the only daily paper according to the Boston Emancipator, which now gives entire support to Sir Robert Peel, contained an article, in its number for August 7th, highly laudatory of General Green, the unofficial agent of Mr. Tyler. The object of Green's mission, seems to be, to disparage the interests of Free Labor, and obtain from the British Government extra favor to the slaveholding interest. Hence he is anxious to show the identification of the Interest in England, and to establish the rights of persons, in both countries, and to put down the agricultural interest in the North West, and paralyze the growth of the free North, except as hewers of wood and drawers of water to the cottonocracy? Will the boundless bribery which brought in a property persons in England, he also countries.

"Facts for the Peonle?"—No. 2. interest. Hence he is anxious to show the iden-Tory administration in England, be also employ-tity of interests between the slave-holders of this ed to bring in a pro-slavery administration in A-

While the slave-power is thus trampling upon be noted, that Mr. Clay and his supporters, ing to vote for a man, because he is the regular est and the English Land-noidels, at agree on an opposition candidate, because he is a live suming that the repeal of the Corn Laws will do the more genteel than his opponent! Is the subno good to America, because we cannot com-pete in the British market with the wheat-grow-ers of the Baltic!

the more genteet than his opponent: 1s the sus-stantial prosperity of the county to be advanced by such prostitution of the elective franchise, as vastly improved. We are very anxious to extend our list of good subscribers.

Accessions to the Liberty Party. We are happy to announce several valuab

essions, lately, to the Liberty party. JUDGE JAY, the honored son of John Jay, of he Revolution, avows his adhesion to this party, so long as it shall adhere to its principles. SETH M. GATES, of New York, twice honored by the Whigs with an elevation to Congress within the last four years, has at last identified himself with the Liberty men. So says Gerrit of the Liberty Press, N. Y.

Lewis Tappan, who has also hitherto stood loof, says in a letter, dated September 19th,

"I shall vote for the Liberty Party ticket, and "When General Green was in this country, in 1842, he was applied to, and furnished to government statistical and other information in relation to the trade, productions and resources of the United States, which was submitted to Ministers, and led to his introduction to them, as well as to an interesting discussion on the best means of increasing the trade between this country and the United States, the purport of which he was authorized to communicate to the President. We there we have the submitted to would be submitted to the Index of the Liberty Party, as I have hitherto done, but to give my advocacy, whatever it may be, to its give my advocacy, whatever it may be, to its of Mr. Birney, to voters, &c. It is full of thorized to communicate to the President. We Liberty Party, as I have hitherto done, but to give my advocacy, whatever it may be, to its better to conduct any negotiations in London; righteous principles."

In addition to these, we are glad to notice the accession to our ranks of several young gentlemen in this county, members of the bar, and of much promise in their profession.

Jumping to a Conclusion.

Our friends of the Gazette have occasionally mused themselves with the peccadilloes of the Liberty men, and they will therefore pardon us for being a little spiteful against their logic . For the logicians themselves we have a sincere regard, especially when we remember that it is only the force of circumstances that has driven them to that species of logic, which may be styled "jumping to a conclusion ?

Suppose we illustrate. "A settled state policy is absolutely esse tial to a settled prosperity"-therefore, we shall vote for this "thoroughly" Democratic ticket.

"But, when the questions are as to the indepe the manner in which public officers are to be elected, there is no room for mistake-no possibility of a difference of opinion among honest men as to which is the right course. The duty of all ightened gentleman furnished to the British gov- is plain here."-It is to vote for this "thoroughly"

"Honestly we feel what we say: honestly conscientiously we believe that this danger cannot be overcome, unless, breaking through all drill, and all mean or low aims, we put forth our whole strength to elect" ____ this "thoroughly" Democratic ticket.

"We stand by our principles, and mean to is thus noticed by the Register of the 4th inst. stand by them, so long as life is vouchsafed to us The decline in the price of bread stuffs mento utter or to defend them" ____ and therefore hall vote this "thoroughly" Democratic ticket, and "urge our friends to nustain it."

this "thoroughly" Democratic ticket. "This, we suppose, we have a right to do.-

not yet taken away from us." It strikes us that this sounds mightily like the

logic of our Gazette friends; but perhaps they may think we, too, are jumping to a most unwar-The Bangor Gazette, Maine, says that the \$2,996,31. This is doing very well for our new

the Herald, after revealing the results of the Liberty vote in that State will not vary much "interesting discussion" about the trade of the from 7000. This is a noble increase from last

Judge Jay--Noble Sentiments.

The following is an extract of a letter of Judge Jay, published in the Liberty Press of N. York. It defines correctly the limits of party obligation. "It could not be retaliatory against our corn duties, for their abolition would not greatly benefit the United States; we must, therefore, seek other duties against which its hostility was directed, and which its restrictive tendency aimed.

It defines correctly the limits of party obligation. Hour at \$4 31 @ 4 37½; Susquenanna same. Wheat 95 @ 97c. Corn 46 @ 47c for good to whom the suffrages of its wheat 95 @ 97c. Corn 46 @ 47c for good to the places for which they are nominated. On the places for which they are nominated. On this point I have followed, and mean to follow Bac on, chiefly middlings, which were sold at 3½. this point I have followed, and mean to follow the example of my father. In 1812, the party to which he was attached, placed on the Assem-

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer Muskin-

TREASURY NOTES .- The Secretary of the Treasury ury has published his statement for the month of October. The number of notes outstanding on

dris Gazette states that the repairs on this work will be completed about the 20th inst.

We wish immediate information from all parts of the State, concerning the results of the election. We hope Liberty men will be active and prompt; and give us intelligence

"Pacts for the People"--No. 9. Number nine of the "Facts" contains a aluable address to the people of South Carolina, by a South Carolinian; beside several smaller articles of interest. Number ten will embrace among other

things the proceedings of the Liberty Convention at Buffalo.

A Pine Opportunity! Who will subscribe? The Philanthropist

Any person forwarding five new subscri-

pers and becoming responsible for them, shall be entitled to one copy for a year, Any person or persons, forwarding fifteen lollars, may order ten copies a year-at the

rate of \$1.50 a volume. Will not our friends generally make a strong, a united effort, in the beginning of this volume, to extend our circulation?

Address to Voters, &c. Mr. Clark, our printer, has still on hand ome 1200 copies of the admirable address

important facts, well arranged, and strongly presented. Price I cent a copy-one dollar To the very few local agents who have interested themselves in the collection of accounts, we offer our sincere thanks .-Those who have done nothing, we presume have been prevented by business. If they

matter? There is no time to be lost. Every hour we are in need. COMMERCIAL

find it inconvenient to act, will they not be

good enough to forward us the names of

persons who will most likely attend to the

WESTERN MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept 9 .- FLOUR-Sales at \$3,56 inspected-there were small lots from Wagons WHEAT-No change: daily sales at 70cts, with

large receipts.

SALT.-Kanawha has advanced 3c within the last few days. It is now quick at 22c, with a light stock here, and none at the Salines, where, dence of the Legislature, of the Judiciary, and of at this time last year, there was a stock of 15,

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 23 .- Quotations of Ohio our. \$4 121 @ 4 25. Clear pork, \$12 @ 12 50; Mess \$11; prime \$10 25 @ 10 50-the last named very scarce. Uncanvassed hams 44 @ 6; sides 31 @ 41: shoulders 21 @ 31-all according to quality. Lard ranged from 41 @ 7: principal sales for a good article were at 6.1

LAKE MARKETS.

Toleno, O. Oct. 4 .- The market at Toledo and the business of the Wabash and Erie Canal, tioned in our last, is submitted to by sellers, and considerable sales are making at last quotations; viz: wheat, 624 to 75 cts,; flour, \$3,50 a 3,75 We are Whigs, W higs to the back bone, Whigs Owing to the lateness of the season and the short now and Whigs forever,—therefore we shall vote time there is to operate, we think produce will not be higher this season. Only a month remains for operators to close their fall business, and as The liberty of voting as we wish, thank Heaven, the time is so short and no prospect of an advance, we would advise all who mean to sell before the opening of navigation, to do so at once. There has been cleared from the Canal Collector's office in this city during the month of September, 1,498 tons burthen. The amount of tolls collected at the office at the same time, is

ATLANTIC MARKETS.

canal, and the amount considered for the distance

collected for; only 84 miles to the State Line.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 29 .- Beef cattle ranged between \$4 @ 4 75 per 100lbs. Fine hogs are quoted at \$4 25 @ 4 50. Sales of city mills flour at \$4 31 @ 4 371; Susquehanna same. Bacon, chiefly middlings, which were sold at 33 n- to 41cts. per lb. Shoulders 31 to 31. Hams 61.

AMERICAN STOCKS .- We have kept our readers pretty well advised of the rise in the stocks since the commencement of the Herald. Taking two

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET .- Although most stocks had declined slightly, on the 30th ult, yet the market continues to exhibit the same activity that had marked it for two or three vecks. In Illinois and Indiana State Stocks, the operations were very large, from \$100,000 to \$150,000 a day. The demand for Ohio and Kentucky Stocks, for investment, was increasing. breakups, are looked for again by many persons.

Battle between two Snakes. We have received the Straits Messenger for the 26th ultimo and 2nd instant. The exciting piece of news they contain is given in the shape of a letter which we have transbright of the female tongue)—and hitching to the fe

Between half-past five and six this morning, I hired a hack palankeen carriage, and drove out in it to my plantation, situated in the district of Bukit Teman, and distant about two miles from town. On arriving there, I alighted from the carriage, and as a walked a few paces forward, my attention was suddenly attracted by a strange sort of noise, as if something was approaching towards me from a brushwood on both sides of the road. The moment I heard it. I began old my children is. I've got five in the fam
paused, we remarked that as she was determined not to answer questions about the produce of the farm, we would just set down the age, sex and complexion of each member of her family.

"No such a thing—you'll do no such a thing," said she; "I've got five in family, and there they had hopes of being able to escape, and tried to do so,—they were, however, seen, before they could get away, and were finally taken.

In a few days the prisoners were put into another ship, and were shifted not less than three times in about four months. In one of the ships they suffered exceedingly—there were over 1400 souls, men, women and children, Americans, French, &c. on board. of your Journal.

Between half-past five and six this morn-

awkward and unpleasant dilemma, my fears soon got the better of me, more especially when no object of any kind whatever was discernable, save and except the shaking of some of the smalt trees about the brushwood on my left. I therefore came to the only conclusion which any body else under similar circumstances would naturally have done, that a tiger had by some means, contrived to find its way thither, so taking the necessary precaution not to walk solitaire, I called out to the groom and desired him to tie the pony to a tree, and follow as closely behind me as possible, after which I proceeded on leisurely to see what progress the plantation had made since I last visited it. I had scarcely, however, moved ten paces, when, to my in-expressible joy and astonishment, I beheld, expressible joy and astonishment, I beheld, at only six yards distant from me, two snakes firmly twisted together and endeavoring, in most vindictive rage, to lacerate each other by means of their jaws. The combat however did not last more than five minutes, the smallest of them (about three and a half feet long, which the groom said, was a water snake) having managed by this time to extricate itself from the grasp of its antagonist, and in a most precipitate manner betook itself into the Rocher Canal, between the estate and the public road. On perceiving this, the latter (about four feet long, with the same and the public road. On perceiving this, the latter (about four feet long, with the same and the public road. On perceiving this, the latter (about four feet long, with the same and the public road. On perceiving this, the latter (about four feet long, with the same and the public road. On perceiving this, the latter (about four feet long, with the same and the public road. On perceiving this, the latter (about four feet long, with the same and the public road. On perceiving this, the latter (about four feet long, with the same and the public road. On perceiving this, the latter (about four feet long, with the same and countess of Scarborough agree in the main with that given by Mr. Cooper. immediately over a small log of wood, to resist the attack of its enemy. The scene that now ensued was, I assure you uncommonly beautiful, and such as I never had before the common of the prize, while the Alliance went to the aid of Jones. witnessed; for, owing to the water being give me any more sars. What do you did good service—not to the enemy, as Mr. Cooper would have it, but to Jones. canal, into which both the snakes fell during their struggle, I traced them very distinctly and saw them bite each other with inde-

down next Sunday."

So soon, therefore, as the victor perceived that it had won the conquest, then, erecting its head in a most majestic manner, it abandoned its enemy to the current, and gradually disappearing in the jungle, was followed by me and two or three natives as far as the unwelcome appearance of the place admitted of our doing so. One of the spectators, a Chinaman, availing himself of my absence (as I was subsequently informed,) took the dead reptile out of the water, and to my great sorrow and disappointment, walked off with it that very instant—I say, "sorrow and disappointment," because I had fully purposed on returning to town, to bring the snake with me in order that the actual cause of its death may be minutely exampled. American produce. Flour \$8 per barrel.

In conclusion, I beg to add here, that the conflict from the first moment of my discovery of it until its finale, did not occupy less than three quarters of an hour altogether, and that it was witnessed by several Chinese and Malays, beside the groom and myself.

I am, dear Mr. Editor; yours truly,

An Eve Witness.

Singapore, August 1, 1842.

Cor Some alarm is felt in the contact of the velocity of modern of the vel

scribable fury. The largest one, however,

A Tall Steeple of Trinity Church, (Episcopalian) New York, is to
be two hundred and eighty feet high, being
fifty feet higher than any other steeple in the
United States, nearly a hundred feet higher
than any one in Boston, and sixty feet higher than the Bunker Hill Monnyant

Taking the Census-A scene in Alabama RY IL HOOPER, ESQ.

We rode up one day to the residence of a We rode up one day to the residence of a widow rather past the prime of life—(just that period at which nature supplies more abundantly the oil which lubricates the hinges of the female tongue)—and hitching to the fence, walked into the house.

"Good morning, madam," said we in our usual bland, and somewhat insinuating man-

This is a novel circumstance, novel at least to us; for though we have heard of the battle of the frogs and of conflicts between spiders and scorpions, we do not recollect ever to have seen an account of snakes discovering a similar propensity.—Madras A. They are none of your business nor Van Burens nother, I reckon. Oh, covering a similar propensity.—Madras A. State of the first time, informed that their destination was the coast of England. At this intelligence, they thence m, Sept. 1.

between two snakes, will not prove unacceptable to you or uninteresting to the generality of your readers, may I request you will give the same insertion in the columns of your Journal.

Between half-past five and six this morn-

augmented her wrath.
"Yes! send your Marshal, or your Mr.

Van Buren here, if you're bad off to-let em' come—let Mr. Van Buren come, (looking as savage as a Bengal tigress,) Oh, I wish he would come," and her nostrils dilated, and her eyes gleamed, "I'd cut his head off?" "That might kill him," we ventured to re-

mark, by way of a joke.

"Kill him! kill him—oh if I had him here the years I reckon I would kill him. A fellow to be eating his vittils out'n goold spoons that poor people's taxed for, and raisin' an army to get him made king of Ameriky-the audacious, nasty, stinking old scamp!" She paused a moment, and then resumed, "And now, jist put down what I

"Do you want to get married!"
"Not to you, if I do!"

Placing our right thumb on the nasal extremity of our countenance, we said, "You seemed to maintain its wonted superiority to the last; for by fixing its head exactly above that of the other, it bit and incessantly pressed it down under the water until it finally stifled and sunk it.

So soon, therefore, as the victor perceivage. seemed to maintain its wonted superiority though you might suit sore legged Dick S. need't be uneasy, old 'nn, on that score-

The Last of Paul Janes Men. From the Bangor Whig.
To the Editor of the Whig and Courie

During a recent visit to the County of Ox-ord, I found time to call on the venerable Thomas Chase, of Livermore, the last probably, of Paul Jones' men. Mr. Chase is now 88 years old, and, though the old hull is pretty much battered and decayed, his mind is clear, and his recollection of the stirring agents of his many contractions. stirring events of his youth, is distinct and vivid. He was born at Martha's Vineyard; vivid. He was born at Martha's Vineyard; from which place he removed to L. some 50 years ago, where he has aince lived. He has ever enjoyed, and deservedly, the reputation of an industrious, intelligent, and throughly honest man. In fact, the name of "Uncle Chase" is the synonyma of "honesty" in the neighborhood where he lives.

He delights to tell the story of his early life—to relate the story of his numerous adventures and sufferings; but it is when he

ventures and sufferings; but it is when he comes to speak of Paul Jones and his daring exploits—when he is describing, it may be, the engagement between the Richard and the Serrpis, that his eye kindles and sparkles with unwonted brightness, and his voice broken and almost inaudible before, becomes strong and clear, and he is ready to shoulder his crutch and show how ships were taken

seventy years ago.

The outlines of his story, as near as I can recollect, are as follows:

APrivateer came to the Vineyard in the early part of the Revolution, for the purtime, informed that their destination was the coast of England. At this intelligence, they were a "good deal struck up," though there were a few that were not displeased at the covering a similar propensity.—Madras Athenœum, Sept.1.

To the Editor of the Straits Messenger.—
To the Editor,—Presuming that the following account of an extraordinary battle lowing account of an extraordinary battle stuff people's got, jist to tax it, when its taxbetween two snakes, will not prove unacted enough a ready!"

They had not been long on the English and Strait and St

coast before they discovered a British manof-war, much too strong and powerful for them. As they were not noticed for some-

noise, as if something was approaching towards me from a brushwood on both sides of
the road. The moment I heard it, I began
to reprove myself for not having taken fire
arms with me as a protection from being assaulted by anything that might, perchance,
have encountered me on my way, and in this
awkward and unpleasant dilemma, my fears
soon got the better of me, more especially told that they would be committed to "Mill Prison," on "suspicion of treason against his most Gracious Majesty, George the Third, and would there await their trial or Third, and would there await their trial or.
His Majesty's most Gracious pardon."—
They were committed to this famous [or infamous] prison, and kept there twenty three months, during which time they underwent almost incredible privations and sufferings.
At the end of twenty three months, (two years and a quarter after they were made

prisoners) they were exchanged for British seamen and sent to France. They landed at a small town about ten miles below Nantes. Here they found a recruiting ship and were persuaded to enlist for the purpose of filling the crews required for the squadron, then fit-ting out at Le Orient, for John Paul Jones. While at this place Mr. Chase very well recollects seeing John Adams on board the

estate and the public road. On perceiving this, the latter (about four feet long, with black and white spots all over it, and superior in strength as it ultimately turned out.) instantly assumed a new position, pursued the small one with celerity, overtook and attacked it again; but in doing so, I have every reason to believe, it met with no ordinary reception, as the water snake had to all appearances, placed itself in an attitude, immediately over a small log of wood, to resist the attack of its enemy. The scene that

Cooper would have it, but to Jones.

When Jones sailed alongside of the Serapis, her commander hailed him—"Who are you?" Jones made no answer. The ques tion was repeated, "Who are you? Tell me, or I'll fire into you." "I will tell you

at that moment.

Chase was afterwards under Jones severall months while he was in command of the Alliance, and became considerably acquainted with him. He was a man of great mechanical ingenuity, and an excellent worker hands at the Mill prison had of wood, and while at the Mill prison had beguiled many weary hours in whittling out some very curious wooden ladles, one of which he happened to have with him when Jones came to command the Alliance, and which so pleased Jones, that he gave him half a guinen for it for a punch ladle. He then employed him as a cabin joiner, and while in this capacity he saw a good deal of Jones, and had the vanity to believe he was quite a favorite.

Mr. Chase represents that Jones was liked by his own crew, but not generally by the crew of the Alliance. The crew of the Alliance were much attached to one of their Lieutenants, a Mr. Barkley of Boston, with whom longer had call the state of the control of

liance were much attached to one of their Lieutenants, a Mr. Barkley of Boston, with whom Jones had a falling out, and who was

conclusion, I beg to any more disciplined and make the following account of the velocity of modern that it was witnessed by several Chinese and Malays, beside the groom and myself.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, yours truly,

Am Err Witness.

Singapore, August 1, 1842.

Cy Some alarm is felt in the western part of Long Island, in consequence of the sink-ing of several wells in that section. The people conclude, rationally enough, that if the bottoms of wells drop out, the foundations of houses may give way.

New Arrangemes.—A company in Washington city is about to start a line of Washington city and bout to start a line of Washington city about to start a line of washing effect on the temperature was of light complexion, and something eight to make an engry to bear them. This was flightly of his talents as a naval Company of the washington city about to start a line of washing effect on the temperature was of light complexion, and something effect on the temperature washing to the company of the washing to the condition of the washing to the company of the washing to the company of the washing to the company of the washing to

Fatal Accident.—In New York, on Tuesday, a brick building, which some workmen were attempting to raise from its foundation with screws, fell to the ground with a dreadful crash, killing a man named Neil McLaughlin and wounding dangerously two others.

han any one in Boston, and sixty feet higher than the Bunker Hill Monument.

Nagro Presentation—A number of negroes were arrosted in New Oleans for assembling at a house for divine worship. Some were whipped, some fined, and some sent to prism. Shame,—Message.

Miller are the Bunker Hill Monument.

Short pur Pithy.—It is said that Dr. Wyster, Vice Chancellor of Oxford, having submitted Dr. Pusey's sermon; to his Counters.

We suffer in proportion as we feel, and demands it, received for answer this pithy and characteristic direction from the military theologian. "He must recent, or he must be silenced!!!"

Miller are in proportion as we feel, and we meet with less sympathy if we feel deeply. Many people say to their friends, with a sort of supercilious smile, Surely you have no cause for sorrow—you have indeed lost parents and friends; but that must happen to every one. So it may; but then it does not follow that all hearts are interwobles of Canada West.

Short pur Pithy.—It is said that Dr.

Wyster, Vice Chancellor of Oxford, having submitted Dr. Pusey's sermon; to his Counters.

We suffer in proportion as we feel, and we meet with less sympathy if we feel deeply. Many people say to their friends, with a sort of supercilious smile, Surely you have no cause for sorrow—you have indeed lost parents and friends; but that must happen to every one. So it may; but then it does not follow that all hearts are interwoven in the Same degree with those of their less sympathy if we feel deeply. Many people say to their friends, with a sort of supercilious smile, Surely you have no cause for sorrow—you have no cause for sorrow—in the sorrow of th

NO HUMBUG. The Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies of the city, and purchasers generally, to the following facts:

I do not occupy the ARGEST STORE IN NORTH AMERICA;

I do not keep 200,000 Pieces of PRINTS ALL THE BROWN SHEETINGS FROM Ple

NEW ENGLAND, be found only at No. 50 Fifth st. But I DO say,
That I can offer for inspection, a CHEAP, DE-SIRABLE, and WELL-SELECTED STOCK, purchased upon the Best Terms, and for sale at a small advance from original cost.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are respectfully invited to call and examin themselves, as I am now prepared to Whol as low as any house west of the mountains.

Wholesale Room in the Second Story.

The following is a list of some of the I daily made: Cloths, Silks,

Shawls, of all descriptions Fancy Silk Handkerchief Satinets,
Alpacha Lustres,
Alpacha Serges,
English Merines,
Parisiennes, French Kid Gloves, Mousselin de Laines Parisiennes, Lama Cloths, Bombazines, Eoliens, Vestings, PRINTS, Cotton and Woollen HOSIERY, &c. &c.

ALBERT LEWIS, No. 59, FIFTH STREET, opposite Market House, Cincinnati.—Terms, Cash. N. B. A first rate Salesman wanted-none other need apply.

> NOTICE. STATE OF OHIO,
> HAMILTON COMMON PLEAS.
> IN CHANCERY. som, complainant,

William Peters, Sarah Peters, Rees Pritchard Milliam Peters, Sarah Peters, Rees Pritchard, and Sarah Pritchard his wife, defendants.

Be it remembered, that on the 30th day of May, 1843, the above complainant filed her bill in this Court, against the above named defendants; the object and prayer of which bill is that the said William Peters be compelled to render an account of the estate of Andrew Peters, late of said county deceased, that the lands of which the said Andrew Peters died seized, situate in said county, may be partitioned, and complains and county, may be partitioned, and complains. said county, may be partitioned, and complain-ant's share set off to her in severalty, and that dower may be assigned to the said Sarah Peters, all which will more fully appear on reference to

and which with more tiny appears to reference to said bill on file as aforesaid.

Now, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, Norke is Herry Given, of the pendency of said suit, and the said Rees Pritchard and Sarah Pritchard his wife, (as to Pritchard and Sarah Pritchard his wife, (as to whom the Sheriff has returned "not found") non residents, are hereby Notified, that unless they appear and plead, answer, or demur, to said bill according to law, they will be in default, and same will be taken as confessed against them and a decree be had thereon accordingly.

J. W. PIATT,

Clerk, Court Com. Pleas, Hamilton co. Ohio.

Chase & Ball, Sols. Cincinnati, 28th of August, 1843.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ? HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO. November, Term, A. D. 1843.

Joseph E. Greenough, In Chancery MARGARET A. GREENOUGH.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

THE defendant, Margaret Ann Greenough
will take notice that Joseph E. Greenough
has this day filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas for Hamilton County, Ohio, praying amon Pleas for Hamilton County, Ohio, praying a-mong other things, that the marriage contrect, between him and said Margaret Ann, may be dis-solved by decree of said Court; and that he, the said Joseph E. Greenough may be divorced from said Margaret Ann, on the grounds, of gross ne-glect of duty, and wilful absence from petitioner for more than three years. Said defendant is hereby notified to appear at the next term of said Court, and plend, answer, or demur to said pedia. Court, and plead, answer, or demur to said peti-tion, or the same will be heard in her absence

ion, or the same will be and decreed upon accordingly.

J. W. PIATT, Clerk, Court Com. Pleas Hamilton co. O. BRYANT & CHAPIN, Sols. sep. 16-6w.

NO VARIATION IN PRICES.

DODD'S HAT STORE, Main Street, third door below Fourth Street.

I intend to make Good Hats, (such as will induce ustomers to buy of me a second time), and will sell as wow as I can afford, without any deviation from the price asked.

WM. Dodd. PANISH Float Indigo in ceroons
Manilla do in cases
Madras do in do
Bengal do in do

Bengal do in do
Dutch Madder, prime, in casks
French do good, in do.
Received and for sale low in qua urchasers, by GEO. H. BATES & Co.

G. H. BATES & CO.

Corner of Man and Front Streets,

RE now receiving their fall stock of DRUGS,

PAINTS and DYESTUFFS—and invite
the attention of Dealets generally.—All articles
warranted of good quality, and prices reduced.

aug 28-tf

BOOTS & SHOES,

AGE & DIMMOCK, successors to Edmund

Gage & Co, are now receiving a large assortent of Boots & Shoes, which they will sell at very
iduced prices.

Main Street 3d door below Lower Market,
sep 3-45

478 BOXES choice Western Reserve Cheese by A. G. RICHARDSON, Columbia at, near Main.

NOTICE OF PETITION TO VACATE ALLEYS &c.

OTICE is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, 1843, Catherine Hastings and Jane Hastings filed in the Court of Common Pleas within and for the Court of Hamilton, in the State of Ohio, their petition praying said Court to vacate certain streets and alleys adjoining certain lots in the town of Mount-Pleasant in suid county, owned by them, as follows: All of a 20 feet alley lying north of lot no. 9 in the sub-division of lots as laid out by John P. Laboyteaux, and reorded in Book 47 page 290 of the records of said County, and west of Harrison street; also, all those parts of 3d and 4th streets in said town lying west of Harrison street; also all those parts of 3d and 4th streets in said town lying west of Harrison street; and all of a 10 feet alley running parallel to Harrison street, beginning at a point in said alley 20 feet north of the south line of lot no. 30, thence west to the west ning at a point in said elley 20 feet north of the south line of let no. 30, thence west to the west line or end of said alley at a point where the same abuts the land of petitioners; of which petition and the matters therein contained all persons interested will take notice.

CHASE & BALL, Att'ys Petrs.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE. WILLIAM T. TRUMAN, having reticed from thefirm of TRUMAN & SMITH, has taken the store No. 20 Pearl street, for the purpose of pursuing a PUBLISHING and GENERAL BOOKSELLING

His present publications consist of MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lowell

uvenile Musical Work has met with an unexpected legree of popular favor. A new edition will be put o press in afew days. MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U.S. This work is used as a Text Book in the Woodward College in this city, and in many of the Colleges and Academies in the United States, and is respectfully commended to the attention of the School Trustees of Gincinnati, as a work pecniarly adented to the higher classes in our common schools. The propriety and importance of instructing the pupils in a knowledge of the principles of the Government under which we live, must be sonceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The popular favor which has been extended to this work, is suchthat it has become a standard school book throughout the United States.

MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR. This valuable School Book has passed through

This valuable School Book has passed through several editions, and is highly commended as a school

Reading Book.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for children. These books were in part selected by the subscriber while recently in Loudon, and will be as attractive as any series published in America.

The subscriber intends doing a General Bookselling and Stationary Business. He has on hand large quantities of the ECLECTIC SCHOOL EOOKS, which will be sold at publishers prices, and a good assortment of the most popular Eastern and Western School Books, Classical Books, Elank Books, Writheraud Letter Paper Quille, &c., which will be sold ing and Letter Paper, Quills, &c., whichwill be sold low for Cash.

Country merchants are invited to call.

Orders are solicited. NEW BOOKS, RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

THE Dream of a day, and other Poems,
James S. Percival, I beautiful 12mo vol
Up and be Doing, by Charlotte Elizabeth, I

The Wrongs of Women, by do, 1 vol 18mo Barnes' Notes on Hebrews, 1 vol 12mo, just

blished
The Farmer's Manual, by Falkner, 1 vol 12mc

Change for the American Notes, a reply to ckens,—"Look here upon this picture and on this." W. H. MOORE & Co, ep 8 110 Main st, Gazette Building.

oon full of Sur

If the above directions be strictly followed. Bread will be produced, of superior lightness and whiteness, and no person having once tasted of it made in this way, would willingly resort to the common method of producing the staff of life.

Pure super-Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar for sale by CEO. H. BATES & Co. Corner of Main and Front sts, Cincinnati.

N. B. Pristad directions for supers the above man

N. B. Printed directions for using the above ms e had at our store. sep 8

DRUGS, PAINTS, DYERS' AND HATTERS
ARTICLES.
EORGE H. BATES & CO.. corner of Main
and Front sts, Cincinnati, Ohio, are receiving their Fall supply of Drugs, Paints, Oils, and articles used by Dyers and Hatters—all of the best quality and for sale at low prices in quantities to sult purchasers. "Cash paid for Wheat, Flaxseed, Mustard Seed, Hemp Seed, Ginseng, Beeswax and Produce generally."

Blue Viene.

Woad
Lac Dye, ground, do do,
Cochineal in ceroons and kegs,
Oil Vitrot in carboys and bottles,
do,
As Forts do,
do,
do Cochineal in ceroons and kegs,
Oil Vitrol in carboys and bottles,
Aq. Fortis do do,
Muriatic Acid do do,
Extract of Logwood in boxes,
Alcohol in barrels and canisters,
Verdigris in small balls,
Shellac in cases and kegs,
Sumac in barrels and kegs,
Prusiate Potash do do,
Bleaching Powders in casks and barrels,
Red Tartar in barrels and kegs,
Cream do do do,
Press papers, large and small,
Machine Cards, Brown's manuf,
Emery, all numbers,
Glue in barrels and kegs,
Refined Borax in cases and kegs.
Refined Borax in cases and kegs
Saleratus, eastern and western, do do,
Epsom Salts, in barrels and kegs,
Camphor do do,
Saltpetre, refined, do do,
English, French and American Chemica
Whiting in burrels and kegs,
Venetian Red do do,
Spanish Brown do
Chroma Green in kegs, and boxes,
Paris do do do,
Chroma Green in kegs,
Tarpentino in barrels and canisters,
Linseed Oil, do do,
Sperm and Lard Oil do do,
statt Left

Sperm and Lard Oil do sept 1-tf

FRESH DRUGSOF THE SH DRUGSOF THE SH

REOSOTE pure, in 1 lb bott Do cut glass vials
Flors Benzoni is cases, 50 ounces each
Sulphate Morphine, in vials
French Quinloc, in I oz bottles. Jurt rece
d for sale low, by GEO, H. BATES & Co.

AVID THOMAS, late of Lectuinster, Here-fordshire, in Old England, who arrived at York, June 18, 1842, is requested to apply C. Pailey, Ed. Philambropist, who will m him of something to his advantage.

aug 28-tf NEW MUSIC BOOK IN PRESS.

NEW MUSIC BOOK IN PRESS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY, A
NEW, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
EDITION OF MASON'S SACRED HARP, VOL. II,
ONTAINING one hundred pages of matter, not
of the Second Volume of the Sacred Harp, have
been thorough and extensive Indeed the Book has
so all
so all
so all
so all
from an extensive range of Musical Literature, and
embraces many beautiful "Gens" from the ancleat
masters—it is of a pleasing, attractive style, varied
in character, and will be found easy of execution.

The insertion in this volume of the admirable

in character, and will be found easy of execution.

The insertion in this volume of the admirable system of Elementary Principles, peculiar to the Miss Masons, cannot fail to render, it particularly acceptable to teachers and pupils, and the general modifications are calculated to give the 2d volume a decidedly popular cast, and to render it a still greater faverite among the "lovers of Sacred Lusic"

Teachers of Sacred Music will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the above valuable music work on application to

WM. T. TRUMAN,

No. 20 Pearl street, Cincinnati.

No. 20 Pearl street, Cincinnati.

BUCKS' PATENT COOKING STOVE MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lowell Mason and T. B. Mason. This work has met with great popularity. The recent inprovements render it probably the most valuable collection or Sacred Music extant in any country. It has passed through twenty-three editions; the twenty-fourth edition is now is press.

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 2. A new and enlarged edition of this valuable work will sous be published, embody ing the elements, and no pains will be spared to render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and of the place it occupies in this series of musical works.

MASON'S SACRED HARP in PATENT NOTES. A new edition of this very popular work will sous bely published containing many new tunes, and substantial improvements.

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL. This valuable Juvenile Musical works has met with an unexpected degree of popular favor. A new edition will be put

RECOMMENDATIONS. Mr. French—Dear Sir. We have fully tested the operation of D. Buck's patent Cook slove, which we purchased of you, and we can unhestatingly say that it is everything that we can desire in a cooking apparatus. The oven fully enswers your recommendations in every respect, it bakes equal to the best brick oven, and it is our opinion that the stove cannot be surpassed for utility in any respect. You are at liberty to refer any to us, where it may be seen in use

Very truly, yours,
WM. N. DOUGLASS,
N. E. corner of 7th and Main sts. N. E. COPRET OF THE ARCHITECT.

ELNATHAN PETTIT,

Boarding House, Lower Market st, East of Syc.

Sept. 1-tf.

PHEPATICA BUIXIB. LIVER COMPLAINT

The most valvable Medicine ever discovered for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DIS EASES, JAUNDICE, FEVER AND

AGUE, &c. SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINTS.—The symptoms arising from chronic diseases of the liver are so various as almost to buffle description. They do not all appear in any individual case, but show themselves, in different persons, in great variety, both in extent, number, and degree, as the disorder exists in every gradation, and often for a long time so slight as to cause no. alarm, being nothing more than a sense of fullness after meals, with some soreness of the bowels, a disposition to drowsiness, eructations of wind, ringing in the ears, dizinces of the head, coldness of the extremities, followed by burning in the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, an unpleasant and sinking sensation of the pit of the stomach. Some cases are attended with watchfulness, or unrefreshing sleep, disturbed by dreams, Change for the American Notes, a reply to Dickens,—"Look here upon this picture and on this."

W. H. MOORE & Co, sep 8 110 Main st, Gazette Building.

TO MAKE Loaf Bread, Hot breakfast Cakes, Buck Wheat Cakes, &c. superior to anything of the kind before produced.

Mix dry and well rubbed together, two teaspoons full of Cream of Tartar, with one quart of Flourthen dissolve three fourths of a tessuoon full of Sur complaints arise from an affection of this organ, while then dissolve three fourths of a tessuoon full of Sur complaints arise from an affection of this organ, while the noise solve three fourths of a tessuoon full of Sur complaints arise from an affection of this organ, while the noise solve three fourths of a tessuoon full of Sur complaints arise from an affection of this organ, while the noise for the surface of the surface then dissolve three fourths of a tenspoon full of Super-Carbonate of Soda in a sufficient quantity of
sweet m ik, mix the whole together and bake immesweet m ik, mix the whole together and bake immediately. If water be used instead of milk, add a little shortening.

If water be used instead of milk, add a litit the above directions be strictly followed. Bread
will be produced, of superior lightness and whiteness, and no person having once tasted of it made
in this way, would willingly resort to the common
method of producing the staff of life.

Pure super-Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tar-

OF THE WEST. 40

In no country, perhaps, are diseases of the Liver more common than in the West—the Miasma arising from marshes, rivers, canals, frequent attacks of fever and ague, and the sudden changes of temperature constantly produce it: in fact so common is it that the very brute creation are affected.

Bilious diseases and Dyspepsia originate almost entirely in a diseased or dormant state of the liver, and persons thus afficted, are often continually taking pills to remove costiveness; which generally accompanies such affections.—That is, they are doctoring for symptoms instead of causes, and thus they linger on for years, taking more and more medicine; an increased amount being requisite to act upon the bowels after the continued use of purgatives.

The Hepatic Elixir is an alternative, and its effect is to arouse the Liver from a diseased or dormant state: and to restore it to its natural life and vigor. When the Liver has acquired its former healthy state, it immediately resumes imparting to the stomach its necessary quantity of bile, and that which is of good quality. The consequence is that when a proper quantity of objet, by means of which the food is digested, and passes off as nature designed.

From the Rev. M. Burdett. From the Rev. M. Burdett.

This may certify that Mrs. Burdett has been afflicted with an affect of the liver for five years, and during the first four years of her illness, was under the care of several physicians, but her disease appeared to be increasing in malignity, and the prospect of her recovery becoming more doubtful, until being made acquainted with the success which had attended Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, in similar cases, she was prevailed upon to make use of it, and, from this time, has been gradually recovering, and Ican most cheerfully recommend it as a safe and valuable remedy for such complaints.

N. BURDETT.

Pastor of the Chuch in S. Northbridge.

Pastor of the Chuch in S. Northbridge. South Northbridge, Mass., Sept. 1, 1840.

CASE OF LIVER COMPLAINT,

Of twenty-five years standing.

This may certify that for 25 years I was afflicted with a pain in my side, which was frequently so severe as to entirely incapaciate me for labor. I have been under the care and treatment of various physicians, without any permanent beaefit. Hearing of the many cures effected by the Hepatic Elixir, prepared by Dr. Starkiweather, I was induced to give a triak, and am happy to say that it has entirely removed my complaint. I have felt no symptoms of it for more than a year past.

Northbridge, March 30, 1841.

Northbridge, March 30, 1841.

We have always regarded this medicine as one of the most valuable remedies before the public. The high source from which it, emenates is, of liself, sufficient to stamp the Hepatic Elixir with that superior excellence which a trial of its efficacy has every where shown it to possess. Dr. Starkweather is one of the most eminent physicians in the State of Messachusetts—of unblemished moral character, and wholly incapable of practicing deception upon his fellow citizens. For upwards of 30 years he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to discusses of the liver, and the uniform success which has always accompanied his treatment of Chronic Affections of the Liver, has rendered him the most distinguished practitioner in the U. States for this particular class of diseases.

of diseases.

For sale by SANFORD & PARK, General Agents for the West, No. 15 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Wm. M. Hughs & Co., Madison, Ia.

Tomlinson & Brothers, Indianapolis, C. F. Wilstock, Lafayette.
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J. J. Morgan, Warren.

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SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE THE PLEASANTEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST IN

THE FLEASANTEST, CHEAFEST, AND BEST IN

THE WORLD.

SIX YEARS of extensive use, and the consumption of over Gus Hundred Tons, has placed their reputation far above every other preparation. The demand is constantly increasing, and agencie are being catablished in every inhabited part of the world. While many articles are popular for a sea, son, and are then forgottes. Sherman's Loxtages are admitted into use with increasing reputation as standard remedies. When such physicians as Rogers. Mott, Vanderpool. Kissam, Ludlow, and nearly all the respectable part of the faculty—when succlergymen as the Rev. Sebastion Streetor, Rev. Mr. Curran, Rev. Darius Anthony, Rev. Dr. Edmond, Rev. Mr. Hancock, and scores of others of the first respectability—when such distinguished men as the Hon. Aaron Clark, E. Mayor, J. Sherman Brownell Esq., Register, [W. H. Bunn, Esq. Deputy Register of the Gity of New York, Hon Edward J. Parter, Ex-President Jackson, Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, Dr. Reed, of Baltimore, and in fact a majority of the whole American prople, use and recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges and Plasters, mo other evidence of their virt is can be required, and when every one who uses them says they are the best medicine in use, none can hesitate to admit their value. they are the best medicine in use, none can hesit to admit their value,

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS, after months of great suffering, when one box o Sherman's Worm Lozenges would have cured them, and saved their lives. Many are thus afflicted and are doctored for something else, without the least relief. Even adults are thus troubled, and very comonly too. The following symptoms may be considered as usually attending them—Pain in the olnts or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the mose grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks; bled, ling at the nose, a grawing sensation at the stomach flashes of heat ever the surface of the body, slight chills or shiverings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo torpor; disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverlahness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue, nausea, squeanushuess, vorcious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, grip ings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, it sense of something rising in the throat, itching of the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of sometoms, in hundreds of casses, and they never have failed to him a measure casses, and they never have failed to him a measure casses, and they never have failed to him a measure casses. CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS.

THE MALF CRPHAN Asylum in New York has used Sherman's Lozenges for worms, in hundreds or cases, and they never have failed to bring away the worms and care the children—they have also used Sherman's Cough Lozenges for coughs, whopping cough, croup, and most diseases of the lungs, with the greatest benefit—and Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters, for pain or weakness in the side, back, or breat, and when markers.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsley saved the life of one of his children by one box of these worm Lozenges.

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Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, saveu the the of my little boy, by only two deses—he was wasted to a skeleton, and the doctors knew not what was the matter. The cases where these lezenges have cured matter. They are the saveure and wonderful. They are the are truly surprising and wonderful. They are the only infallible worm-destroying medicine ever dis-covered. Near one million and a half of boxes are sold in one year.

HEADACHE AND SEA-SICKNESS HEADACHE AND SEA-SICKNESS, Palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, and despondency, are immediately relieved by Sherman's Camphor Lozenges. Persons travelling or attending crowded parties will find them to relieve all fatigue and give buoyancy to the spirits. After a night's dissippation they dispel all those unpleasant sensations so usually following the too free liver. Temperance people will find them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most distressing headache yields to these lozenges in less than ten minutes. Scarcely a ship leaves New York without a supply of Sherman's Lozenges—and they are now a principal article in the medicine chests of our ships of war. G. W. Dixon, the celebrated pedestrian, was enabled to walk 72 haurs without sleep or rest by using these lozenges.

was enabled to walk 72 haurs without sleep or rest by using these lozenges.

Many writers have been enabled to follow updarf mental exertions for a great length of time, by the invigorating properties of these lozenges; and many have accomplished long and tedious journeys with comparatively ease, by an occasional use of these life-preserving and invigorating articles.

cured of 19 years standing, by Sherman's Dinner Lozenges, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in vaint. Many really astonishing cures have been effected by those Lozenges. Price 50 cents a box.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES. For coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough tightness of the chest or lungs, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, asthma, and cough attending measles, are not only the pleasantest but most efficacious medicine that can be used. They allay all irrita-

tion, promote expectoration, and act as a healing balm to the lungs. Jonathan Howarth Esc grave with consumption, brought on by sleeping in damp sheets, nothing gave him relief till he tred Sherman's Cough Lozenges—two boxes cured him: The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Onelda Conference, the Rev. Sabastian Streeter, of Boston, and hundreds of others, have been in like manner snatched from the grave.

The Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of the McDougal street church, was cured of a distressing cough in one day by these lozenges—and so announced to

one day by these lozenges—and so announced to his congregation after one of his discourses.

Leonard Rogers, Esq., aged 96 years, a revolutionary hero of two wars, has been cured of a consumptive cough by Sherman's Lozenges.

The institution for aged indigent females has sed Sherman's Lozenges with the greatest benefit. When the old ladies have a cough, a few of the cough Lozenges cure them—and when they have a leadache, or feet low spirited, a few of the camphot lozenges give immediate relief.

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SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S Only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better than all other plasters for curing rhiematism, lumbago, pain or weakness in the side, breast, tack, or any part of the body—worn on the lower part of the spine, they cure the piles, on the small of the back. falling of the womb and kidney affections, a small piece applied to corns draws them out by the roots in about two days. These are the cheapest and best plasters in the world. Many persons would in be without them for as many dollars as they cat cents. They are spread by machinery, and the enormous quantity of over one million is sold every year. Rich and poor, high and low, all ages and conditions use them. They afford such quick and astonishing relief that some PLASTER. afford such quick and astonishing relief that some call them the Magic Plaster. J. W. Hoxne, Esq., Mr. Nichael Martin, Geo. D. Strone, Esq., J. B. Crowill, and a multitude of others, who have experienced with and a multitude of others, who have experience such great and decided benefit from the genuine Sherman's Plaster, might be referred to. Caution is necessary. See that you get the genuine Sherman's Poor Man's plasters. Pristed directions are on the back of each plaster, with a facsimile of Dr. Sherman's name. Many spurious and worthless imitations are hawked about—they should always be avoided —trust none but Sherman's—his is sure to cue, and he alone presented the faceast of making it.

DYSPEPSIA ADN INDIGESTION DIARORHAE OR LOOSENESS of the bowels, immediately relieved by Sherman's Restorative Lozenges. They have cured cases to long standing, when other means failed to give relief. The price is 25cents a box.

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cured by Sherman's Soda Lozenges in five minutes. Many persons by their use enjoy good health, that are miserable without them. SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS speadily cured by Sherman's Cayenne Lozenge-pleasant and chean.

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distinction use it, no better evidence of its ground can be required.

CAUTION—Ask for Sherman's Lozenges, Plasters, orTooth Paste, and see you get the genuine. His name isasound each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the back of each plaster: See that it is a fac-simile of his signature, avoid of all others, Sherman's Medicated Lozenges are never sold by the ounce, but in boxes—many unprincipled dealers attempt to palm off others calling them Sherman's. They want to decrive you. Dr. Sherman's ware house is at 106 Nassustreet, New York.

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